The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1873. NUMBER 250.

SHOES.

CAUTION

To the Public.

It having come to my notice that some dealers are offering for sale inferior grades of Shoes, representing them to be of my manufacture, purchasers will please notice that hereafter all Shoes of my make will have my name stamped on the lining; also, fac-simile of medal received at the PARIS Exposition, 1867, and the trade-mark on the sole of each Shoe.

Seven Widths to Each Size, Insuring a Perfect Fit.

Exposition Universelle.

PARIS, 1867.

SILVER MEDAL AWARDED.

I HAVE GIVEN TO

BULLOCK BROTHERS,

Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st. and 244 West Madison-st.,

The exclusive sale of my Goods in Chicago.

EDWIN C. BURT.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. P. STONE & CO.,

Upholstery,

CURTAIN GOODS,

AND BEDDING,

Have Removed to

135 STATE-ST.,

NEAR MADISON.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

REMOVAL.

The WEST SIDE Branch Office of this Company has been removed from 218 Randolph-st. to 62 South Halsted-st., corner of Madison. The SOUTH SIDE Branch Office, 230 Wabash-av., will be removed to Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-second-st., May 1.

S. G. SEATON, Agent.

April 25, 1873.

REMOVAL.

Frederick Edler,

DEALER IN

LUMBER and BRICKS,

Has removed his Office and Yard to northeast corner of Division-st. Bridge, on North River.

His friends and patrons are solicited to call.

ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF BRICKS

For sale at lowest market figures.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW,

Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT

Two Well-Lighted Offices on First Floor, with good Vaults, built for Banks but suitable for Real Estate, Railroads, or any kind of Office-Business. Also, Suites of Offices in Second and Third Stories of Corner's Building, Nos. 42 and 44 South Clark-st., next to Sherman House. Inquire at Room No. 4, 46 South Clark-st.

To Rent.

A Three-Story and Basement Marble-Front House elegantly furnished, and with all modern improvements; to small family of the best in the city; rent $200 per month. Address 5 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT.

Fine Stores and Corner Basement in Briggs House, cor. Fifth-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to

CHASE & ADAMS,

31 Bryan Block.

TO RENT,

The House 672 Wabash-av., $150 a month. Apply on premises or 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT,

Two pleasant Lofts, 80x100, at N. W. corner of State and Harrison-sts. (Nos. 352 and 354 State). Can be rented at a very reasonable price. Inquire of owner, on premises.

RENT.

Offices, Offices,

Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Room 43.

WANTED.

VESSEL WANTED.

We want to charter a vessel of 7 foot draught, or less, to carry lumber from Muskegon, Mich., to Kenosha, Wis., during the present season of navigation.

A. B. WILCOX & CO.,

No. 5 Lumberman's Exchange.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.,

WAREROOMS,

Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.,

NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages,

In all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in all Silk-Satins, French Morocco, and the finest Broadcloths. Special attention is called to the fact that every Carriage offered in our Warerooms is the production of our well known BROOME-ST. FACTORY, and equal, in every respect, to those built to the order of the most valued customer.

In addition to our stock of the LARGER vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of ROAD WAGONS, with and without tops, IN ALL WEIGHTS, for PLEASURE DRIVING OR SPEEDING, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

"BREWSTER WAGON"

The Standard for Quality.

OUR PRICES BEING FIXED AND UNIFORM TO ALL, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

To prevent confusion, the public will please remember that we are not connected with a Joint Stock Company of Carriage Dealers now seeking to share our reputation by adopting a firm name similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.

Warerooms, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Washington Heights.

I am authorized to offer for sale, for a few days, 100 acres of choice timbered land, located on the Ridge at Washington Heights. A rare opportunity for a speculative investment.

HENRY E. MARBLE,

Room 6, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE,

The one-story and basement Brick Building, No. 25 Market-st., with lease of Lot for five years. Apply to

BLISS & TORREY,

171 & 173 Randolph-st.

A Rare Chance.

FOR SALE—Building and Lease, with Engine and Boiler, or will sell Engine and Boiler and lease Building.

E. STRONG & CO.,

24 and 26 South Jefferson-st.

ONLY $6,000—MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

If desired, for two-story house of 10 rooms, and lot, only five minutes' walk from Madison-st. bridge, in excellent neighborhood, all modern improvements; abstract up to date. Inquire of

J. M. HIRSH, 88 West Washington-st.

CORNELL.

One-half acre near Eighty-fifth-st. and Stony Island-av. for sale. Property hereaway has advanced largely of late.

ABELL & HOPKINS,

61 Otis Block.

DREXEL BOULEVARD.

A RARE BARGAIN.

Two first-class residences, with ample grounds and shade trees, at Oakland, on South Park, within one minute's walk of steam and horse-cars, and at the head of Drexel Boulevard, the finest driveway in the South Division, for sale, together or separately, by or to

ULRICH & BOND, 67 Dearborn-st.

HOUSES

For sale on easy terms. Several brick dwellings, with modern improvements, at Oakland, near city limits south, convenient to steam and horse-cars. Excellent location.

B. F. DOWNING, 82 Washington-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS

Made to order in the most complete artistic manner, of fabrics unsurpassed for durability. Large lines of fine Furnishing Goods at lowest prices. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

BOARDING.

ACCOMMODATION.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT.

Desirable and central location. Rooms large and airy. Furnished or unfurnished. Table unexceptionable. Day guests invited. Prices reasonable.

E. REYNOLDS, Proprietor.

N. B.—Superior to some, inferior to none.

REVENUE STAMPS.

Revenue Stamps.

The CHICAGO SAVINGS INSTITUTION AND TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 79 and 81 Dearborn and Madison-sts., Chicago, keep stamps of different denominations in reasonable quantities, and the TWO CENT CHECK and PROPRIETARY 67 STAMPS in any quantity. Revenue stamps that are out of use bought at a discount.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Funeral Notice.

The members of Covenant Lodge No. 626, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge Room, corner Madison and Robey-sts., to-morrow (Sunday) morning, April 27, at 9 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother James Rooles. By order of

S. W. HENDERSON, W. M.

Masonic.

A regular communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge No. 320, A. F. and A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening at Oriental Hall, 128 LaSalle-st., for business and work on the F. C. Degree. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

L. O. I.

The members of No. 57, Red, White, and Blue Loyal Orange Lodge, are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, 14 South Clark-st., on to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother James Rooles. THOMAS HARROP, W. M.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

The members of Court Ashland, A. O. F., are requested to meet at their hall, 63 West Randolph-st., on Sunday morning, 27th inst., at 9 o'clock a. m., sharp, to attend the funeral of our late Brother Rooles. Members of the other Courts are respectfully invited to participate. By order of the C. R.

M. J. MORGUE, Sec'y.

American Protestant Association.

The members of Garden City Lodge No. 1, A. P. A., are requested to assemble at the hall of Star of the West Lodge, No. 5, northeast corner of Randolph and Clinton-sts., at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, 27th inst., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, James Rooles. Members of sister lodges are cordially requested to attend.

S. SHERMAN, Recording Sec'y.

American Protestant Association.

The members of Star of the West Lodge No. 5, A. P. A., are hereby requested to assemble at their hall, northeast corner Randolph and Clinton-sts., on 9 o'clock, sharp, on Sunday morning, 27th inst., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, James Rooles, of Garden City Lodge No. 1.

NATHAN PAYNE, Recording Sec'y.

MACHINERY.

RICHARDS' IRON WORKS,

47 & 49 South Jefferson-st.

W. B. BATEMAN, Prest. J. C. RICHARDS, Supt.

BUILDERS OF FIRST-CLASS

Portable and Stationary

ENGINES,

AND IMPROVED

ELEVATOR MACHINERY.

THE "OLD RELIABLE"

Richards Power Corn-Sheller,

Over 1,500 in Daily Use.

WARRANTED to shell clean from the cob without cutting or bruising the grain, and clean the corn in first-class condition for market.

The sales of these machines the past season have extended throughout the Union, to California and South America, and their already high reputation greatly enhanced by recent valuable improvements.

Their simplicity of mechanism and substantial construction warrant the assertion that they will do more and better work, with less expense for repairs, than any other machines in the market.

We make a SPECIALTY of the construction of

IMPROVED ELEVATOR MACHINERY,

In all its details, including Estimates, Plans and Specifications, Engine and Boiler, Shafting and Pulleys, Sheller and Separator, Belting, Gearing, Drag Belts, Dumps, &c., complete. Having constructed many Elevators than any and all other houses in this line in the West, we are prepared to advise with those contemplating building, and suggest many valuable improvements in handling grain and saving needless expense.

We refer to over 100 Elevators of our own construction in the West; also, to the Chicago Board of Trade, Railroad Companies, Mills, &c.

Send for Catalogues.

WATCHES.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

WATCHES

AT COST!

In order to make room for our Spring Stock of Watches, we shall close out our present large stock of Watches, which reached us too late for the Holiday Trade, at the actual cost of manufacture and importation.

NO RESERVATION.

2,000 GOLD WATCHES, at from $20 to $150 each; usual price, $40 to $300.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

266 & 268 WABASH-AV.,

AND

334 WEST MADISON-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.

Just Published:

A MANUAL OF HOMŒOPATHIC VETERINARY PRACTICE.

Designed for all kinds of Domestic Animals and Fowls. This is a complete work, profusely illustrated, of 684 pages.

PRICE, $5.00.

Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

HALSEY BROS.,

72 STATE-ST.

FINANCIAL.

DIME

SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

Office of the County Treasurer and County Collector,

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

CHICAGO, April 26, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

Interest on Cook County Bonds due on the 1st proximo, and Cook County 6 per cent War Bonds due on the same day, will be paid now, on presentation of the Coupons and Bonds respectively at the Office of the County Treasurer, in the old Court House.

J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FARMER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE HORIZONTAL ENGINE,

Diameter of Cylinder, 13 inches; length of stroke, 20 inches; two boilers, each 42 inches diameter, 26 feet tubes, and 18 feet long, with fronts, steam, and mud-drums, grate-bars, and connections complete.

The above can be seen working in good order, and will be delivered as soon as our new Engine and Boilers are completed and set up. Apply to Superintendent

CHICAGO WHITE LEAD AND OIL CO.,

Corner Green and Fulton-sts.

PERFECTION JUMPER.

BABY

Hard to get. Frank list received. Going fast, at 140 State-st. Call soon to see or secure. Directions. For description address OCCIDENTAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Allen's Grove, Wis.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

For cleaning your house this Spring will save the labor of one cleaner.

SAPOLIO

Will not injure or discolor Paint, but restores color and brightness. Try it.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Windows without water, and saves the trouble of removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

Brightens Knives at same time they are washed, saving time and labor. Use it.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Bath-Tubs, Tables, Floors, &c., quicker and better than Soap. Try it on.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Tin, Brass, Copper, and all Metal Wares, rendering them as bright as new.

SAPOLIO

For washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains from Marble Mantels, Tables, and Stationary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain. 15 cents.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

GET A SAMPLE FREE OF YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST.

Depot, 86 and 88 South Water-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOKS

AT AUCTION.

Cobb, Andrews & Co.

(W. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer),

Will sell, at 469 Wabash-av.,

On Monday, April 28,

Commencing at 10 a. m.,

A large lot of Standard Works, Waverley Novels, the British Essayists, the Poets, in fine binding, and a great variety of Miscellaneous Volumes, together with Quarto Bibles, Prayer Books, fine Writing Desks, Albums, &c.

Cobb, Andrews & Co.,

469 WABASH-AV.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

RATHBONE'S STOVES

Are favorably known all over the United States. Among the most popular patterns is the

FEARLESS

COOKING STOVE,

For Hard Coal, Soft Coal, or Wood, with Low Enameled Reservoir, or with Pipes for Heating Water for Bath Rooms, etc.

We also manufacture a large variety of

GOOD CHEAP STOVES,

Using the same quality of Iron as in the Fearless, which can be bought as low as an inferior Stove.

FOR SALE TO THE TRADE ONLY, BY

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.,

38 & 40 Lake-st.

Above Stoves are for sale at retail by the prominent dealers in the city and country.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

AT COST.

Our Entire Stock of Fine

DESKS.

Other Office Furniture at Reduced Prices

Until May 1,

AT

BOSTWICK'S 119 & 121 West Washington-st.

HATS.

HATS.

The greatest variety, as well as the LARGEST and BEST STOCK, is at

BREWSTER'S,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

HATS All the Spring Styles, including the celebrated Amidon Hat.

164 East Madison-st.

J. S. BARNES & CO.

DRESS-CLEANING.

SPOTS

Of oil, grease, champagne, ice cream, etc., taken out of the most delicate material without cleaning the whole garment, or removing trimmings.

A. SCHWARZ,

The Original Importer of the Industry.

264 West Madison-st. - - - 158 Illinois-st.

BUSINESS CARD.

RAILROAD & COMMERCIAL PRINTING.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

FOREIGN.

Revolt of Eleven Battalions of Volunteers in Madrid.

Reported Proclamation of a Commune in the Spanish Capital.

Breaking Out of the Cholera in Vienna.

Probability of Civil War in France.

SPAIN.

LONDON, April 23.—Dispatches from Madrid state that Figueras and Salmeron were the only members of the Government absent at the conference with the Permanent Committee of the Assembly, on Wednesday. Castelar admitted the gravity of the situation, but said it was not sufficient either to make necessary the convoking of the Assembly, or a postponement of the election of members. The Committee refused to adjourn the conference, and the minority retired to confer, but did not return during the afternoon.

Eleven battalions of volunteers revolted and fired on Gen. Contreras, who escaped, but four others were killed and several were wounded. Shots were fired during the night in various quarters of the city, and the volunteers broke into the Hall of Congress, where the Permanent Committee was in session; but they sought safety in flight. Marshal Serrano and a number of political friends concealed themselves. On Thursday the Government dissolved the Permanent Committee, and the city became more tranquil.

Lieut.-Gen. Socias has been appointed Captain-General of Madrid, in place of Gen. Pavia, who has resigned.

LONDON, April 25.—A Paris dispatch says: "The *Gaulois* announces that the Commune has been proclaimed in Madrid."

LONDON, April 25.—Owing to the troubled condition of Spain, a great number of families are leaving the country. The steamers arriving here and in French ports are crowded with refugees.

MADRID, April 25.—A formidable demonstration will soon be made by the Federal Republicans in this city.

Brig.-Gen. Padios has recaptured a large amount of property captured by the Carlist Chief, Saballs.

The journeymen masons of Barcelona are on a strike, and to-day formed a procession, which passed through the principal streets of the city. Many other workingmen were compelled to join in the strike.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The *Evening Post* has a letter from Newfoundland which states there is a clause in the charter of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company which has passed almost unnoticed, which provides that, at the end of the first twenty years, the Government of Newfoundland has the right of purchasing the line at a valuation. The twenty years terminates in 1875. The Company recently applied to the Government to have this clause rescinded, and their possession be thus continued for the next thirty years, but the Government, under the most eminent legal advice in London, that they have the right to purchase the line at the cost of the plant without paying anything for the good-will or valuation of profits, have refused. The receipt of this intelligence in London caused the stock of the Company to fall from £20 to £14, but after the panic abated somewhat it rose to £17.

AUSTRIA.

New York Herald Special.

VIENNA, April 25.—Twenty-five cases of sporadic cholera were brought to the hospital, yesterday, five of which proved fatal. An effort is being made to conceal the fact of the appearance of the disease in the city.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet to-day passed a bill for the control of the clergy.

The German Parliament has ordered the withdrawal, on the first day of January, 1873, of all bank-notes not of the new Imperial standard.

The Emperor William left this city to-day for St. Petersburg. He stays over night at Konigsberg. Great preparations are being made at St. Petersburg for his Majesty's reception.

FRANCE.

World Special.

LONDON, April 25.—The gravest apprehensions are felt in the highest circles in Paris of an immediate civil war. The Monarchists are determined to oust President Thiers at any cost.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, April 26.—The exodus of French Canadians to the United States from the country districts and this city is greatly in excess of former seasons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 25.—The American press dispatch sent hence, announcing the death of Taglioni, is not true.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Judicial Contest—Sunday-School Convention—Fatally Stabbed—Attempted Safe Robbery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25.—Hon. Charles Seare, of this city, has been requested to allow his name to be brought before the people of this Judicial Circuit as a candidate for Judge. The call is signed by Hon. Milton Hay, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, D. C. McIver, and forty other lawyers in this and Macoupin County. Mr. Seare, in his reply, consents to become a candidate.

A Sunday-School Convention is to be held in this city, to continue three days, bkginning May 27. Gentlemen eminent in the work will be present.

Andy Orson, a Northerner belonging to the Great Eastern Circus Company, was fatally stabbed this afternoon by Samuel Wood, a canvas-man, also in the employ of the company. The deed was without provocation. Orson, who is a native of Kentucky, is still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The knife pierced the left lung, the blade being six inches long. The murderer was at once arrested and lodged in jail.

During the passing of the procession an attempt was made to rob the safe of Helme's, wholesale liquor store, but the salesman returned from the door, where he had been attracted by the passage of the show, too soon to allow the daring operator to accomplish his work, and he was captured and lodged in jail. His name could not be learned, but he is evidently a professional burglar.

Railroad Thieves Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., April 25.—During the past three years, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads have suffered serious loss by the frequent robberies of freight from the yards in this city. The matter was given in charge of Detective Flanigan, of Chicago, a few weeks ago, and last night he caused the arrest of a regular band of thieves, six in number, three of whom have been in the employ of the roads for years, and the others confederates, being in the vicinity of the freight depot. They had a preliminary examination this morning, when two of them turned States evidence. The others were committed for trial.

Murderer Convicted.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25.—In the Supreme Court, in this city, to-day, Albert W. Smith was convicted of murder, in the first degree, of Charles D. Sackett, at Westfield, on the 20th of November last, and he will be sentenced to-morrow. The circumstances that led to the crime were that Smith had an infatuated passion for Miss Jennie Bates, of Westfield, and meeting her returning from the theatre in company with Sackett, to whom she was betrothed, fired several shots from a pistol, wounding Miss Bates in three places, and putting a bullet through Sackett's breast, from the effects of which wound he died in a short time. The line of defense was that the murder was committed under a monomaniac delusion.

NEW YORK.

Bleakley, the Murderer of His Niece, Plays the Suicide Dodge—The Case of Phelps, Dodge & Co.—Hampton's Case—A Wretched Hallucination—A Historic Cannon—Sailor Boarding-House Troubles—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The reported attempted suicide of E. P. Bleakley, the murderer of his niece, Mary Ann Foley, alias Maud Merrill, turns out to have been nothing more serious than a transparent dodge to create sympathy. The facts are as follows: At 4 o'clock this morning, as Keeper Orr was making his rounds of the prison, he saw Bleakley's arm sticking out of bed and covered with blood. He immediately unlocked the cell-door, and discovered the murderer lying on his back, apparently in a stupor. A small pool of blood was on the floor, and near it lay a bloody razor, one used by the prisoner to shave himself. After binding the wounded arm tightly with a rag, Orr put Bleakley in a straight-jacket, and awaited the arrival of Dr. Nealis. It was found on examination that the murderer had cut a slight wound in the fleshy part of his arm, a little above the elbow, and had carefully economized the little blood which flowed from it so as to give the arm and surroundings as much the appearance as possible of a desperate attempt at suicide. He had taken great pains to steer clear of any artery. A few pieces of sticking plaster dressed the cut, and beyond removing the razor, no precautions were taken against a repetition of the deed. The following letter, written last night, was found in his cell, which had previously been put in the neatest order. "You might take my life, my integrity, never."

NEW YORK, Friday, April 24, 1873.—Good-by Lotty. I wrote for you to come, but you did not. To the world and all men. I am going before my God, and my last words are, I never wronged my nieces in any way, morally or otherwise. I never received a cent of money of any kind from Mary Ann Foley, my late niece, who I always loved as a parent and guardian. No matter what anybody says, God, whose presence I hope to be in soon, knows this is truth. Those who know me best both in the United States and elsewhere, will speak a kind word for me. I had many faults, but I always loved my sister and children, and hope to be with them soon. I shot my poor niece, but did not go there to do so. It happened in the moment of frenzy. I call everything I am guilty of to her. I hope God will forgive Lotty for what she said at the Coroner's Jury. I want her to go home and be a mother to the rest of my sister's children, and give them my love, for I will never see any of them in this world, but hope to in the next. I know full well the game that is playing, but it won't do. Give my watch to Lotty. God forgive my enemies and calumniators.

(Signed) ROBERT P. BLEAKLEY.

Bleakley shot his niece because she refused to continue to give him part of the wages of her sins. Since his arrest he has been extremely despondent. He says he has no money and no friends. The other murderers looked down on him on account of his shooting a woman. He refused to enter a plea of insanity when arraigned, and insisted on pleading guilty.

The Government will publish, next week, the official statement of Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s case, in which the firm will be shown to have sworn falsely, and to have been guilty of a wilful attempt to defraud the revenue. A number of damaging letters which passed between the firm and the officials, but which were suppressed by the former in their recently published explanation, are to be incorporated. The statement is drawn up and ready to go into the hands of the printers. As soon as it is put in type, it will be given to the newspapers for publication. The officials claim that they have been driven to this course in self-defense by the assertion of Phelps, Dodge & Co., that the Government insisted on taking from them $271,000 while conceding their innocence.

Ever since the passage of the new United States shipping law, and the establishment in this city of a Seaman's Exchange, sailors' boarding-House keepers have manifested the most potent opposition to its workings. They banded themselves into an association under the name of the Sailors' Boarding-House Keepers' Association, with the avowed purpose of opposing the enforcement of the law. For a while they were content with conducting their illegal business in an underhand way, but lately they have been emboldened to such an extent that they kept agents stationed in the Exchange to prevent seamen from entering. When persuasion failed they did not hesitate to resort to downright violence, and in several instances beat and abused their poor victims because they objected to be robbed of their advance pay, and to become accessory to violation of the statute. This course exercised such terrorism over the minds of the seamen that they were afraid to go near the Exchange, and business then dwindled down to almost nothing. Capt. Duncan has for some time had the utmost difficulty in filling orders for crews for vessels which were disposed to obey the law. Last week the ship North America, bound for Melbourne, and freighted with a cargo worth half a million dollars, was compelled to postpone her voyage three days from this cause, and had finally to send to Boston for a crew. Another source of complaint arose from the fact that the Exchange was in the habit of paying "seamen's notes," as they are called, for money due the boarding-house keepers, three days after sailing of seamen whose names were appended. Lately Capt. Duncan has noticed many irregularities in the filling out of these notes, and some have actually been presented with the debtor's signature omitted. The boarding-house keepers have gone farther, and have recently demanded that the notes shall be paid within twenty-four hours of the departure of the seamen. Capt. Duncan at length grew tired of this, and recently presented 127 names of members of the Sailors' Boarding-House-Keepers' Association to District Attorney Phelps, with a request that he would take action on the evil. This morning, the Grand Jury found indictments against the whole crowd for conspiracy and combining to resist the United States law, and bench warrants were immediately issued for their arrest. Up to 9 o'clock fifty-three had been captured, and the police were on the track of others, although it is known that some have got wind of the action of the authorities, and made themselves scarce.

H. L. Powers, of the Grand Central Hotel, was arrested to-night at the instance of Ellis H. Elias, proprietor of the dollar-store in the same building. Elias' dog spoiled one of Mr. Powers' carpets, for which he demanded $50 damage. Elias refused to pay, and Powers seized a plane belonging to him. Elias replevined it, but failing to find it, brought suit, and an order of arrest was granted. When Deputy-Sheriff Curry attempted to serve the order, Powers resisted, and called the servants to his assistance. Curry thereupon summoned a posse, and charging through the assembled domestics, dragged Powers out on the street, and lodged him in Ludlow street jail. Subsequently Powers' brother deposited $450 security with Under-Sheriff Stevens, and he was released.

Several capitalists from the northern portion of Hudson County, N. J., project a ship-canal under the Palisades from Weehawken to Hoboken. They are to purchase a strip of land 300 feet in width, beginning at the North River, Weehawken, and running to First street, Hoboken, a distance of two miles. The canal is to be 150 feet wide by 20 feet deep, and is to have plank road docks 40 feet wide. The estimated cost is, for the land, $1,000,000, and for construction, $600,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 25.—A writ of habeas corpus was granted yesterday, made returnable in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, in the case of C. G. Hampton, who was arrested on the charge of stealing a $1,000 bond of the Allegheny Railroad Company from the safe of the Depot Company of Pittsburgh. The Court of Oyer and Terminer not being in session, the prisoner was brought before Judge Barrett, who directed the case to be brought before Judge Brady on Monday. Hampton was in charge of Keeper Daly, of the Tombs prison. While Elias, in Court, Deputy Sheriffs Gale and Erb, in obedience to a requisition from Gov. Dix, to having a requisition from Gov. Dix, to bring Hampton to Pennsylvania, attempted to take him from Daly. The latter resisted, and to prevent a disturbance in court, the Deputy Sheriff were rejected. As Daly was leaving the room with his prisoner, Gale and Erb again attempted to obtain Hampton's custody, but failed, and Hampton was safely lodged in the Tombs.

A private cable telegram states that Bischoffsheim has had a quarrel with the Erie Railroad managers, and has given orders to sell his stock on both sides of the Atlantic.

At the Coroner's inquest last evening, Mrs. Hennessy, who murdered her two children on Wednesday, said that "God and His angels in a vision told her to kill her children."

Judge Blatchford dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Carl Voght, and remanded him for examination.

The Board of Police has granted Officer Henderson permission to bring suit for damages against Robert Crawford, brother-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, for shooting him over a year ago.

The Grand Jury indicted Assistant Deputy-Marshal Moses Moritz for murder. Moritz, as alleged, in attempting to dispossess Margaret Gordon of No. 79 Garrick street, last January, kicked and pursued her so violently that she died in February last.

A cannon weighing 1,250 pounds has arrived here from Berlin, as a present from the Emperor to the Lutheran Church of Titusville, Pa. The cannon was captured at Sedan, and will be cast into a bell for the church.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Wall street was extremely dull all day. Money continues to improve. Prime mercantile paper was in good demand at 9 to 12 per cent.

Stocks were without feature, except that they were a little firmer.

Gold was firm in the morning, but heavy and lower at the close.

Governments were quiet and steady.

It is now asserted that the recent tightness in money was, in a great part, the result of the operations of two railroad Presidents, in connection with the deposed President of another road. Tom Scott was one of this triumvirate, J. F. Tracy, President of the Northwestern and Rock Island Roads, was another, and Jay Gould, ex-President of the Erie, was the third.

The wholesale dealers in groceries in this city find business so dull that they are sending their clerks out through the country to see if they cannot draw up trade. The importers of tea, coffee, etc., have large stocks on hand, which they cannot dispose of at a profit, and would be glad to convert into cash even at loss, in order that they might make their remittances. Many dealers in tea are seriously contemplating the policy of countermanding orders for shipment.

PRODUCE.

For flour the inquiry was moderate, and offerings liberal. Spring wheat brands are plenty and fancy quite heavy. Choice family grades are quite steady, but sell slowly. Good to choice winter wheat extras are in moderate request. Sales, 10,400 brls; receipts, 13,698 brls. Wheat was firmer, with some inquiry for common qualities. Inferior grades are much neglected, and prices very uncertain. Winter is scarce and firm. Sales, 54,000 bu; receipts, 19,700 bu. Pork was very quiet, and prices so unsettled that reliable quotations can hardly be given. New mess is about $19.75 for April and May. Sales of cash and regular about 125 brls at $18.50 for old mess, and $16.25 for extra prime. For future delivery, no transactions. In cut meats there was some business, and prices were generally steady. Pickled hams sold at 11¾@12c, and dry-salted shoulders at 7¼c. Sales include 200 boxes dry-salted hams yesterday on private terms; 50 boxes pickled bellies, 13 pounds, at 10¼c; 25 boxes do, 12 pounds, at 10¾c; 100,000 lbs smoked sides at 10¼c, and 1,000 tes do hams in canvass at 15c. Receipts, 1,967 pkgs. Bacon was very quiet and prices about nominal. Long clear is quoted at 9¼@10c, and short clear at about 10c. Lard is fairly active and lower. The business reported is mainly for future delivery. Western for April is quoted at 9¾c; city, 9¼c. For future delivery, 9,750 tes at 9 11-16c for May, 10c for June, and 10¼c for July. Receipts, 944 kegs, and 1,053 pkgs.

THE INDIANS.

The Alleged Outrages in Southwestern Kansas Denied—The Modoc War—Departure of the Red-Skins from the Lava-Bed.

TOPEKA, Ks., April 25.—Several parties just arrived from Harbour County deny the accounts of the Indian troubles in that county, recently reported by the Atchison and Leavenworth papers. Travelers are constantly passing between Medicine Lodge and Hutchinson, and no trouble with the Indians have been heard of. Three citizens returned to Hutchinson yesterday from a journey of 200 miles southwest, crossing the Cimmaron and Canadian Rivers, visiting Camp Supply, returning through the Comanche country, traveling in perfect safety.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—It is expected at the War Department that Gen. Davis, who left San Francisco this morning for the Modoc country, will arrive there and assume command of the troops about Monday morning next.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A dispatch from Yreka, just received, says that some men have gone to the Lava-Bed to bring away the body of Lieut. Sherwood, to be sent East. Neither the cavalry nor the Warm Spring Indians found the trail of the Modocs on their scout at first, but the Warm Springs finally found the Modocs' retreat. McKay crawled up on them and counted forty, including squaws, but did not deem it expedient to make an attack. The Warm Springs and troops were expected to attack the Modocs on the night of the 23d.

In the first day's battle, "Bogus" Charley and "Hooka" Jim were wounded.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Indian Peace Commissioners met this evening and made awards for supplies to the amount of over half a million dollars. Among successful bidders were George S. Bower, Minneapolis, Minn., blankets; Cohn, Wampold & Co., Chicago, shirts; J. H. Holton, Richmond, Ind., dry goods, and Logan, Gregg & Co., Pittsburgh, hardware. Prices are very low, there being about 100 bidders. The Hon. P. E. Brunot, Chairman of the Board, and Robert Campbell, one of the members, left to-night for Washington, at the request of Secretary Delano, to confer with him in regard to visiting the various sections of the Indian country and holding conferences with the different Indian tribes during the summer.

Louisiana Affairs.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A special from New Orleans says: "Gov. Kellogg has sent State militia into Tangipahoe Parish, installed the officers, scattered a mob who had collected, and restored order. He has secured a steamboat, on which is mounted a 12-pound howitzer, for service in the rivers and bayous, and has organized a battalion of cavalry. He has also directed the Attorney-General to prosecute Gov. McEnery under the Usurpation act, and also for treason, and has offered a large reward for evidence which will lead to the conviction of those who were engaged in the recent massacre in Grant Parish.

Murdered for a Woman.

PENNSLAND, Me., April 25.—Two laborers at the Alms House, named Michael Sullivan and John Warren, quarreled this morning about a woman, and the former was killed by a blow from the fist of the latter. Warren is 55 years of age, and has a wife in the State Prison. Sullivan was 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and child in the Alms House.

BOSTON.

The City's Matrimonial Alliances---A Grand Coup.

Athletic Sports---The National Game ---The Boys and the Common.

Corporal Punishment in Schools---The Bazaar of All Nations---The Liquor Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, April 22, 1873.

Of the various topics at present agitating this community, the most prominent seems to be that of

ANNEXATION.

Our staid and moral old Puritan city is developing, in these later days, a passion for matrimonial alliances worthy of Henry the Eighth. And yet that comparison is hardly a fair one; for the Royal English Bluebeard was accustomed to get rid—by fair means or foul—of his old spouse before taking a new one; whereas our city's alliances are all for life. It is no more embarrassed by a plurality of wives than a Sultan or a Mormon Elder; and each newly-wedded bride takes her place in a sort of "happy family" with her predecessors. It is several years since Roxbury and Dorchester were "sealed" to Boston; and now the latter opens its arms to take in

CHARLESTOWN AND BROOKLINE,

besides casting a loving eye on several attractive rural neighbors. Bills for the annexation of Charlestown and Brookline have been under discussion in the Legislature for some weeks. Both these bills came up in the Senate on Friday, and that for the union of Brookline with Boston passed by a large majority. The bill in relation to Charlestown met some opposition, on the ground that the new wards thus joined to Boston would have a larger representation in the City Government than they ought. However, this objection was met by amendments reducing the representation, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed. A bill to annex the Town of Brighton was ordered to a third reading with little opposition.

But there is among us a class of

BOLDER SPIRITS,

who are impatient of the old method of dealing with these questions in detail. That Rome was not built in a day, is a fact which, in their eyes, has no bearing on the building of Boston. Some time last winter, they created a good deal of amusement by introducing into the Legislature a proposition for annexing in a lump some fifteen or twenty of the cities and towns lying around Boston,—the idea being that what is at present a congeries of communities, whose interests are largely in common, would be benefited by uniting them in one, and placing them under one government and system of taxation. The proposition was not at first received with much seriousness, even at home, and abroad it excited a general laugh. One profane paper down in Maine suggested that the terms of the project be so amended as to authorize the annexation of the State of Massachusetts to Boston! But the idea seems to have improved upon acquaintance,—for, a few days since, the Senate Committee on Towns reported a resolve authorizing the appointment of a commission to consider the expediency, on commercial, industrial, economical, and sanitary grounds, of uniting with Boston the Cities of Cambridge, Charlestown, Chelsea, and Somerville, and the Towns of Wintrop, Revere, Malden, Everett, Medford, Arlington, Belmont, Watertown, Brighton, Brookline, and West Roxbury! This sufficiently sweeping measure was favorably debated, but was laid on the table to await the final action upon the several bills already pending.

With the opening of spring, all

ATHLETIC SPORTS

once more come to the surface. Among the various boat-clubs, there is great activity. The Harvard University Club, finding themselves burdened by somewhat heavy expenses in building and equipping of a new boat-house, and other matters, have, during the past winter, resorted to theatricals as a means of raising the wind. As usual when college-boys put on the baskin, their performances have been full of rollicking fun and humor, and have been received with great favor. They have drawn full houses wherever they appeared; and I believe the pecuniary results have been of a gratifying character. This club have recently procured an

ELEGANT SILVER CUP,

which is to be rowed for in the fall-races,—the class winning it to hold the trophy until wrested from them by a successful competition. The cup is of solid silver, about 14 inches in height, and very elegant in design. Four sea-shells form the pedestal; two dolphins, with their tails in the air, the handles; on the top, a sailor-boy leans upon a capstan, while above him are an anchor, piles of cable, and other nautical paraphernalia. The whole is exquisitely chased, and on one side is engraved, "Graduates' Cup, 1873;" on the other, a monogram of the letters, "H. U. B. C."

BASE BALL.

The interest in what many people are pleased to call "the national game" has evidently received a strong impetus from some source, I am unable to say what. The ground was scarcely dry before the matches began, and now they are played almost daily, at the Union Grounds and elsewhere. Horse-cars carry placards announcing the hour when games will come off, and go out crowded with spectators. It is unfortunate for those interested in this really noble game that it should fall so easily into the control of "professionals," with whom betting and gambling are the objects, rather than manly sport. The disposition to trade upon their acquired skill is very strong among players, and is found to taint in time many of the so-called amateur clubs. There are many, however, who dislike, and steadily seek to combat, this commercial spirit. To this class may be ascribed a movement now making among the senior members of several of our existing clubs, looking to the formation of

A NEW AMATEUR ASSOCIATION,

of a somewhat higher character than we now have. The idea seems to be to create a new and select order of base-ball players, something which shall correspond in a degree to the higher orders of Masonry, and admission to which shall depend in some sort on personal character and position. The idea is really not a bad one, and, though one does feel disposed to laugh a little at the mannish airs of the boys in relation to their sports, it must be admitted that not too much dignity is vastly better than too little.

Apropos of base ball, there is just now

A LIVELY CONTEST

going on between the players and certain citizens of the "West End," relative to the occupation of the Common as a playground. A few years ago, play was allowed all over the west side of the Common, and, as a consequence, that portion of the lonely old park was completely denuded of its grass, and presented, through the entire season, a dreary waste of dust or mud, according as the weather was wet or dry. In addition, the public generally, and especially ladies and children, were quite debarred from that part of the grounds, by reason of the flying balls. So, of late years, the players have, by city enactment, been driven quite over the crest of the little swell which divides that side of the Common, and compelled to confine themselves to the corner lying between Charles and Boylston streets. The once trampled plats have been grassed over, and just now present a charming appearance. Of course, the boys are not content with their limited privileges, and petition after petition has been sent by them to the City Fathers, praying a restoration of their former freedom of range. Counter-petitions have gone up from the citizens, until, the other day, the Committee on Public Grounds granted a hearing, and both sides were allowed to say their say. The youngsters pleaded their cause with a spirit and resolution worthy of those famous Boston boys of the olden time who informed Gen. Gage that they were resolved not to tolerate the interference of his troops with their sports on the same Common. Their argument was mainly, of course, the sanitary one. To enjoy good health, young men must have exercise, and, for proper exercise, abundant play-room is requisite. Their claim was founded upon their right to enjoy their share of grounds appropriated to the public good.

But the remonstrants met the sanitary plea by presenting the esthetic side of the case, the beauty of the grounds being destroyed by the play; and, for the rest, they denied the right of any one class to use the common pleasure-ground in a manner which must interfere with its enjoyment by the many.

The subject is still under debate, but the weight of public sentiment does not seem to be in favor of the boys in this instance. I am inclined to think that no other city in this country or Europe would permit its public park, so centrally situated and so thronged as is the Common, to be so made use of, or its beauty so disfigured.

The question of

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS

is one of those disagreeably-obtrusive topics which will persist in thrusting themselves from time to time upon the notice of the public. At more or less regular intervals, we have the matter up, discuss, and dismiss it, with a hearty wish that it might never again arise to plague us. But circumstances are sure to bring it to the surface again, and surprise us with fresh revelations of the underlying stratum of barbarism on which our boasted civilization is built. In this city, public attention has lately been called to the subject by the circumstances of a fracas in the Boys' High School. Some misunderstanding having arisen between a pupil and one of the sub-masters, the latter accused the boy of falsehood. The pupil repelling the charge with a good deal of spirit, the master chose to consider him impertinent and rebellious, and proceeded to collar and flog him. The case being referred to the School Committee, that body divide upon it. The majority of the Committee submit a report, in which, without exonerating the boy, they pronounce the sub-master to have been guilty of what, in military parlance, would be called "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and take occasion to declare against the employment of corporal punishment in the discipline of schools. The point of interest in connection with the affair comes in here. A minority of the Committee offer a report, in which they defend the sub-master, and insist upon the necessity of corporal punishment in schools, if there is to be any authority at all. The old question is thus re-opened; the daily papers have taken it up; and the whole array of well-worn arguments on either side are once more called upon to do service. But the discussion, if it has elicited nothing new in the way of argument, has at least served to illustrate the progress which general public opinion has been making in regard to this matter. Not more than half-a-dozen years ago, in one of the public schools of a city adjoining this, a nearly-grown girl was

TIED WITH A STRAP,

and forcibly held by a man, while one of the female teachers whipped her! The case created some excitement at the time, but it is well nigh forgotten now, and I recall it merely for the purpose of pointing a contrast. For it is a fact that those two teachers who bound and beat a young girl—almost a woman—found at that time more persons ready to justify their course, fewer to condemn it unreservedly, than the teacher who only flogged a boy can find to-day. Comparing the tone of general comment then with what is exhibited now, it becomes obvious that the public faith in flogging has lost ground immensely. Let us be thankful for the change. If a man resents a blow as the most insufferable of insults, it must be a degrading to a boy. And if the boy is to grow up a gentleman, he should be able to learn from his teacher the dignity and self-control which are essential to the character. The man who descends to a personal "set-to" with a pupil hardly afford him a shining example of such qualities. I am aware that, in

THE GREAT ENGLISH SCHOOLS,

the privileges of flogging and being flogged are clung to with a fond tenacity, as if they were the bulwarks of British liberty. Very well; *Chacun a son gout.* But I think it must not be difficult to show that a certain element of brutality which inheres in the English character, and which, in spite of education, is always liable to show itself, in the higher as well as in the lower walks of life, is largely traceable to this relic of barbarism in the public schools.

In nearly every nation of Continental Europe, the employment of corporal punishment in the schools is regulated by law, and only permitted under

STRICT LIMITATIONS.

In France, it is entirely prohibited in the primary schools—the punishments allowed being confinement, having the name written in a public "roll of shame," public reprimand, suspension, and expulsion. The general tendency throughout Europe is toward a limitation or abolition of the system of corporal punishment, and the substitution of penalties which appeal to the reason and the moral sensibilities.

A NOVEL FAIR

will soon be opened in this city, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association,—the proceeds being intended to aid the building fund of that association. The "Bazaar of All Nations," and the preparations for it are on a scale almost as extensive as the Peace Jubilee. The several departments are fitted up to represent streets, houses, and shops in various cities of the earth; and an immense collection of unique articles from all nations will be exhibited. The exercises on the opening evening will consist of addresses in eight different languages by speakers in costume, from the different houses. The music will include a German chora from the balcony of the Nuremburg House, and an ode to the Sultan, sung in Arabic, by Syrians, on top of the Damascus Gate. There will be various street-scenes, including an Oriental wedding-procession from the Turkish house to the Syrian Bazaar. Over 200 persons, in the costumes of the different nations, will appear in the opening exhibition.

BEER-SELLING

will be illegal in this city after May 1. Cider is not forbidden, for the reason, say the profane ones, that it is manufactured in the rural districts, where votes are wanted. It is said that an organization is forming among the Prohibitionists, for the purpose of entering complaints against the brewers and beer-shops in case the city authorities refuse or neglect to enforce the law. They have succeeded in getting the statute about as they want it; but they seem to be a little fearful lest it should not work after all. However, we shall see what we shall see. E. B. C.

FROM FORT WAYNE, IND.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 22, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The weather has been very unpropitious for farming operations ever since the advent of the period which the almanac facetiously terms spring. The almost continuous rains of the last few weeks have completely inundated the country, and rendered plowing an impossibility. Farmers say that there will be no oat crop raised in this section the present season, the time for sowing oats having gone by. Wheat, for the most part, looks well; but there are many places, particularly in low, flat localities, where it seems to have suffered from a superabundance of moisture, and exhibits a yellow, unhealthy appearance.

A census recently taken gives this city a population of over 25,000; and she consequently claims that, according to the postal regulations, she is entitled to the lamp-post mail-boxes and the letter-carrier system.

The farmers of Indiana sympathize heartily with their Western brethren in their struggle against the tyranny of monopolies. The grange movement is quietly, but rapidly, spreading both through Indiana and Ohio.

Parties seem to be disintegrating, and people begin to look at political matters more through the medium of their own interest than through the colored lens of party bias. Independent journals and public men, who are honest and true to the cause of the people, begin to be appreciated. J. M.

American Journalism.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The New York *Herald* of Sunday printed a twenty-page paper, containing one hundred and twenty columns of "matter," and claims that this was the greatest feat of American journalism. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, published in a city with one-third the population of New York, on the same day printed a sixteen-page paper, containing one hundred and twelve columns of matter, but said nothing about it. The columns of THE TRIBUNE are three-quarters of an inch longer than those of the *Herald*, and, by an actual measurement, the *Herald* only printed three columns more than the Chicago journal. But the *Herald* "leads" more profusely, uses larger type and longer display-headings; and we think it safe to say that the credit for the "greatest feat of American journalism," in the matter or size, belongs to a provincial journal. Both papers, however, deserve credit, and are splendid examples of the wonderful growth of the American journal. THE TRIBUNE of the day mentioned, in all its features,—news, editorial, literary, and local,—was probably the best paper ever issued from the American press.

—A diamond of the first water, and weighing 288¾ carats, was found Nov. 6, 1872, at Wesdeck's placer, Vaal River, South Africa. This is one of the largest rough diamonds of the world. The others are "the Great Mogul," 780¼ carats (279 9-16 cut; "the Regent," 410 carats 136 14-16 cut); "the Rajah of Maltan in Borneo," 367 carats; and "the Nizam," belonging to the King of Golconda, 260 carats.

CANADA.

Prospects of the Shipping Business for the Ensuing Season.

Quebec and Montreal Intending to Compete with New York for the Trade of the West.

Development of the Resources of the Dominion.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, April 21, 1873.

Now that the navigation of the St. Lawrence may be expected to be opened in a few days, as the ice is fast disappearing, it becomes a matter of general interest to consider what are the

PROSPECTS OF THE SHIPPING BUSINESS

for the ensuing season. Last year's transactions were above the average, and the whole season was marked by general activity. The price of timber advanced, and a moderately high rate of freight was from all ports on the St. Lawrence and the lakes. But there have been drawbacks, the very heavy loss of timber-laden ships, and vessels suitable for the trade, through the fall and winter, told sensibly on the wood goods market, and on the different freight markets of the world. Those losses were, in some measure, owing to the unseaworthiness of many vessels engaged in the trade, and to the carrying of deck-loads; but, for the most part, they were due to a long-continued series of heavy gales, which prevailed with short intermissions from end of September until February. The exhibit of losses on the Atlantic during the period referred to is unparalleled, and has led to a serious inquiry in Great Britain, with a view to compel a strict examination of vessels, that will probably result in there being a better class of ships employed in the carrying trade.

THE EVIL OF CARRYING DECK-LOADS

has been long a subject of complaint among seafaring men and insurance companies, as well as merchants who send timber from the ports of Montreal, Quebec, and St. Johns; and the matter was brought before the Dominion Board of Trade, at its annual meeting at Ottawa, and fully discussed. The evil was admitted on all hands, and the attention of the Government was called to the subject by a resolution of the Board. The result is, that legislation has taken place by which ships are to be prohibited from carrying deck-loads from any port in Canada during the fall and winter months. It is to be hoped it will have the effect of enabling crews of ships to manage them with skill and ability during storms; for, by the system of carrying deck-loads, the men had not room to get about the decks, and, when overtaken by a gale of wind, the vessels were rendered helpless.

The demand for tonnage all through the winter, and in every trade, was eager, and, as a consequence, rates of freight went far above the average, and unheard-of prices were paid by purchasers of vessels. That this state of things will continue, there is

EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE.

The Government of the Dominion, in recognition of the importance of the carrying trade of the West, has decided on expending large sums of money in improving the canals so as to admit of the passage of larger vessels. Montreal has applied for money for deepening Lake St. Peter, which, in some places, is too shallow to allow large vessels to pass with safety, and Quebec is to have a grant for constructing docks and improving the harbor so as to accommodate the grain-trade that it is intended to cultivate with the West. There is no secret made about the fact that Quebec and Montreal intend to

COMPETE WITH NEW YORK

for this trade, and there are several members of Parliament who have pledged themselves to support the enterprise of both cities.

Under these circumstances, the mercantile community look to the future with bright prospects, and, at the present moment,

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS

is being done by ship-owners at all the maritime-province ports. It is, perhaps, scarcely within my province, as Canadian correspondent, to enter anything in reference to the United States, but the remark must be made to show the relation which the shipping interest in all trades has to what I have said. Rates of freight at cotton ports usually decline at this season of the year, but this spring is an exception to the rule. New Orleans, Mobile, and Galveston rates are good; and from the pitch-pine ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the south shore, high rates are being paid. Freights to Liverpool may be quoted at 38s 6d. and to out-ports in proportion; while 80s and 5 per cent gold has been paid on pitch-pine lumber to River Plate. Oil, grain, and provisions are paying high freights, and from St. John, N. B., deal freights are 110s to 115s, and even more. The increase is the more striking when compared with this time last year, when the rate was 68s.

From these figures, it will be seen how the shipping has been employed during the winter, and it is expected that

EQUALLY REMUNERATIVE PRICES

will be paid from the St. Lawrence this season. From present appearances, it is expected that the spring fleet will be small, so many of the old traders having been lost, and a great number being profitably employed elsewhere. To make up for the losses, however, shipbuilding has considerably revived at various Canadian ports, and there was registered at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, on the 1st of January, 11 barks, 48 brigantines, 63 schooners, and 1 steam tug,—making, in all, 123 vessels, measuring 16,609 tons.

There is at present a

GREAT CONSUMPTION OF TIMBER

going on in Great Britain, and, had the stock held been small, prices must have gone up higher. As it is, an increase of 25 per cent took place within a few months, and still higher prices must be paid on account of the extensive demand for Canadian timber in the United States. The increase will not be all profit to the merchants, however, for the price of timber limits wages, and the cost of all appliances for carrying on the timber trade are higher.

In every direction, attention is being turned to the development of the resources of the country, and capital is all that is wanted. A motion was brought before the House of Commons, the other night, declaring that

BEET-ROOT SUGAR

should be free from excise duty for ten years. It was shown that the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are well adapted for the culture of sugar-beet, and the experiments made have been satisfactory. Capitalists are ready to invest largely in the culture of the sugar-beet and the manufacture of the sugar, if they can obtain the encouragement asked for. The only objection to the proposal is, that the general cultivation of sugar-beet might diminish the importation of foreign sugar, and interfere with the revenue of the country.

It is said that the Government will spend half a million sterling on the fortification of Halifax, in the coming year. The Adjutant-General has submitted a report to Parliament, in which he calls attention to the attitude assumed by

THE INDIANS IN THE WEST,

and suggests that some precautions, in a military sense, should be taken in order to prevent a mistake arising similar to that which has occurred between the Modocs and the United States. This suggestion is not likely to pass unheeded.

One Day's Bloody Work.

A long chapter of horrors, the record of one day's bloody work, comes from San Francisco.

Henry Ganz, a German, had a wife and three children. His wife was a Catholic and he a Protestant, and so they quarreled and separated. The wife put her children in a Catholic asylum, and Ganz took a derringer and blew his brains out in revenge.

E. A. Merchant, a business man of San Francisco, was sitting in his office counting up his money. A former friend of his, John Samuel, entered and commenced shooting at him without a word of warning. Merchant said "don't" after the first shot, but Samuel, about six feet off, continued firing until he had emptied his revolver. Merchant fell to the floor dead, and Samuel walked off with his coat on his arm and a smoking pistol in his hand. An eye-witness followed Samuel and told him he had killed Merchant. He acknowledged that he had; said he was sorry that he had been compelled to do the killing. He had been thinking about it for some time, and could not postpone it any longer. He went quietly to jail, and is perfectly calm and resigned. The families of Merchant and Samuel were intimately acquainted, and the murdered man has often spoken of his murderer as one of his best friends. The cause for the act is buried in the brain of Samuel.

John Kennedy had a wife and five or six children, whom he was in the habit of abusing when he was drunk, and of late had been drunk all the time. He had apparently exhausted all the usual means of torture, and became dissatisfied with the grand result of his activity. He got up out of bed and went down stairs in his night-clothes. His trembling wife, not liking the movement, also got up and seated herself in a chair in her chamber. Presently John Kennedy returned, armed with an axe, and commenced an attack upon his wife. He chopped her till he supposed she was dead, and then turned his attention to the children. He mangled them all more or less. He evidently thought he had finished his earthly work, made a rope fast in the room, fixed a noose around his neck, and jumped out of the window. A policeman saw him hanging on the side of the house, and let him hang while he went for the Coroner. An inquest was held, and the man was buried, and his family, who were so awfully cut up, are doing as well as could be expected. It is thought they will all recover. It is worthy to remark that the policeman above alluded to was in the house, and saw Kennedy hanging soon after he had taken the leap out of the window, but the spectacle presented by the wife and children was so terrible that he thought the right thing to do was to let the man hang and go for the coroner. If he had cut him down at once it might have been necessary to try him for murder. He was quite ready for the Coroner when that official came.

THE MODOCS.

How Capt. Ben Wright "Sunned the Moccasins" of Three Hundred Modocs.

Washington (April 22) Correspondence of the New York Sun:

The statement published in the Boston *Globe*, that "Some years ago, a Capt. Wright of the United States army, invited a party of Modocs to a feast, and then treacherously massacred them," is untrue. The following are the facts, as related by an old Oregon hunter who was one of "Wright's band":

Capt. Ben. Wright never was a United States officer, nor in any way connected with the army. He was a representative man of a class known as hunters and trappers, border men inured to hardships, and to whom danger is welcome for the excitement it affords. Something more than twenty years ago, and while the tide of overland emigration was flowing strongly to Oregon and California, the northwestern portion of the latter State, and the southeastern portion of the former, bounded on the east by the Sierra Nevada Mountains, lay in a line of the great thoroughfare to the interior of these States, and this section was in possession of the Modocs. These savages, true to their instincts, took advantage of the weak and exhausted condition of these immigrants while passing through their country, waylaid small companies, murdered them on the road, or at night attacked and plundered their camps and murdered men, women, and children. To such an extent did they carry their murdering and thieving that immigration was almost entirely broken up in this direction.

It was under such circumstances that Capt. Ben. Wright, then, living at Yreka, one of the nearest mining camps, was called upon by the united voice of that entire section to unite with him a few determined men of his own daring stamp, and protect immigrant travel through the Modoc country. He responded to the call, gathered his few braves, and they immediately "put out" for the Modocs. Their first care was to pass along the thoroughfares leading through the Modoc section, and bury the bodies of murdered passengers. They next turned their attention to the murderers of the white race, and provoked butchery. Knowing well the nature and habits of the enemy, they were careful not to reveal their presence until they were ready to strike a blow. The opportunity soon presented itself. They found a band of about 300 Modocs encamped in the bend of a deep and rapid river, which gave the Indian-hunters decided vantage ground, which they certainly needed, as the enemy outnumbered them three to one. The Indians, realizing their situation, called for a "peace-talk." The time appointed for this talk was the ensuing morning. Understanding well the character of the Modocs, Wright spent the night in watching their movements. In the morning he was startled by the discovery of unmistakable signs of treachery, and he well knew that the safety of his own little band depended upon striking the first blow. That blow was struck with terrific effect, as, in the fight which followed, his little handful of men "sunned the moccasins" of nearly the entire camp, few escaping to tell the tale.

A Reminiscence of the Modocs---Fighting on the Klamath River Nineteen Years Ago.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

In the month of February, 1854, intelligence reached the commander of the garrison at Fort Jones, Scott's Valley, Cal., that a number of the citizens residing in a little hamlet called Cottonwood, just at the crossing of the Klamath River, had been slain by a party of Modoc Indians, then making their winter quarters at a cave some sixteen miles above the ferry. The command, consisting of some thirty rank and file of the Fourth United States Infantry, was immediately put in motion. The ground was covered to the extent of a foot or eighteen inches deep with snow, and the weather was intensely cold, the mercury marking as low down as 10 degrees above zero. Bivouacking near Yreka the first night, the second the Klamath ferry was made, and here, joined by some thirty volunteers from Cottonwood, under the command of a Mr. Geiger, the whole force proceeded the next day, by a rough and snow-covered trail, in the direction of the cave. Along this road the melancholy spectacle was witnessed of gathering the remains of the seven men recently slaughtered. Their scalps were taken, their tongues cut off and transfixed to their skulls with arrows, and they were subjected to other mutilations too horrible to mention. On reaching the cave, which was found to be in a high cliff overlooking the river, the volunteers were sent to take position on the tableland just above, with orders to permit no egress therefrom. The regulars cautiously passed to the front between the base of the cliff and the river, and, protected by a ridge of rocks, reconnoitered the position. An exchange of firing now took place without effect, the distance in an air-line being about two hundred yards. The Indians kept up a great howling and shouting, amid which an occasional derisive epithet in English could be recognized. Meanwhile the unfortunate leader of the volunteers, in peering over the ledge, was instantly killed by a bullet from the cave, which passed through his head. Finding it was hopeless to accomplish anything with muskets, two messengers, of which the writer, by request, was one, were dispatched to Fort Lane, with instructions to seek assistance from its commander, Capt. A. J. Smith, First Dragoons, in reinforcements and a mountain howitzer. After a bitter ride of thirty-five miles, crossing Siskiyou Mountain into Oregon, the fort was reached the same day at 10 p. m., and the next morning Capt. Smith, with Lieut. Ogle, ten men, and the gun, accompanied us back. On reaching the cave the gun was placed in position and the shelling began, but with no other effect than to evoke jeers and shouts of derision. After ten days of exposure, without effecting any decisive result, the expedition was abandoned and the troops returned to their quarters.

Subsequently the commanding officer of Fort Jones, through friendly Indians, had prevailed on this band to come in to the reservation, and in pursuance of this agreement the command were to be, on a certain day in June of that year, near the Klamath ferry to receive them. The day came, and the command had but just reached the spot agreed upon, when a rumor came of a pack-train having been attacked on the top of Siskiyou Mountain, the packers killed and the mules, with their burdens, ran off. We moved at once in that direction, and, on reaching the mountain, found that the rumor was but too true. Taking the trail it led us along the ridge for some distance, and then bore off in the direction of the cave, and upon the plateau just above we came upon them, and after a sharp conflict, in which two or three Indians were killed, recaptured the stolen plunder.

It will be seen from even these facts how utterly useless it is for the Government to deal generously or kindly with such people, and it should be the wish of every white man in the country that they may meet with the most fearful retribution for their recent dastardly conduct in cutting short so valuable a life as that of the late Gen. Canby.

AN EX-OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

Grand Opening To-Day.

To those who delight in seeing the styles, a rare opportunity will be offered to-day, as Brown, Prior & Fish, Wabash avenue and Monroe street, the celebrated gents' furnishers, will throw open their new and elegant store, and invite their friends to examine the new and nobby things for spring and summer wear. All are invited. Open day and evening.

Sunday California Train.

The Government overland mail train will leave Chicago Sunday, April 27, at 10:15 a. m., via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on main line, and connecting at Omaha with Union Pacific express train for Denver, San Francisco, and all Far West points. Tickets, via C., R. I. & P., or Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water

is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both stores.

LINCOLN PARK ASSESSMENT.

Continuation of the Trial Before Judge Williams.

More Testimony Regarding the Effect of Extension on Adjoining Property.

The Farwell Tract --- Arguments of Messrs. Adams and Shorey.

The hearing of the Lincoln Park assessment case was continued before Judge Williams in the Circuit Court yesterday morning.

Mr. B. F. Culver was recalled, and testified that the offer of sale of the Farwell tract was first made to the Park Commissioners, and that he has no personal interest in that tract. The diminution of park frontage by the extension amounted to about 2,400 feet.

On cross-examination by Mr. Shorey, witness stated that he gave his individual note for $100,000 in payment for the Farwell tract. There is no written agreement between witness and the Lincoln Park Commissioners, but he had expected that such an agreement would be executed. Witness was asked concerning the negotiations for the purchase of the Milliman tract.

Mr. Jewett objected to the testimony, and the objection was sustained.

To Mr. Jewett, Mr. Culver explained the giving of his note for the Farwell tract. It transpired that the Park Commissioners had no power to undertake such a payment, and so witness took the responsibility on himself, holding the property in trust for the Park Commission.

Judge Trumbull—Then it was a scheme to dodge the provisions of the law.

Mr. Culver—It was a plan whereby this property could be secured for the park.

Judge Trumbull—But you had no right to secure it under the law, and you resorted to this scheme to avoid the law.

In reply to Mr. Shorey, Mr. Culver stated that he did not know how many lots in the old cemetery were owned by private parties.

E. B. McCagg testified that there was never any organization under the act of 1867, providing for a Park Commission. Nothing was done, and no money was spent. Prior to the organization of the Lincoln Park Commission, all the improvements made were under the direction of the city authorities. Property in North Chicago and Lake View had been largely enhanced by the improvements in Lincoln Park under the several laws. Property which before had a park frontage is not so much benefited by the proposed extension as is property which thereby gains a park frontage.

In reply to Judge Trumbull, the witness said that not a dollar was ever expended by the city in improving that portion of Lincoln Park lying north of the Newberry and Foster tracts. Mr. Goodwillie's property would be largely benefited by the proposed extension.

To Mr. Jewett, witness stated that the value of Mr. Thompson's property would be enormously increased by the park extension.

Lawrence Broadfoot testified to a familiarity with real estate values in North Chicago and Lake View. In 1864 an appropriation of $10,000 was made by the Common Council for the improvement of a portion of the city cemetery. Property in Lake View has been quadrupled in value by the extension and enlargement of the park under the several park acts. Mr. Goodwillie's and Mr. Thompson's property would be enormously benefited.

Robert Clark testified that there are not so many breweries in the vicinity of Mr. Goodwillie's property as there were before the fire. That property would not be benefited by the park extension. His Wright's Grove property would be damaged thereby.

This closed the testimony in the case on both sides.

Francis Adams, Esq., opened the argument for the plaintiffs, discussing the objections made by Judge Trumbull and Mr. Shorey. The first objection of the latter was based on the fact that the law did not provide for an assessment in proportion to the benefits derived. He denied this proposition, and pointed to certain charter provisions by which he was sustained. The point had been settled by decisions in former cases. In the case of Goodwillie and Thompson, who claim damages by the park extension, the burden of proof was upon them to overturn the judgment of the Assessment Board. The testimony of the Assessors was that the property would be greatly benefited by the proposed extension. This statement of fact was testified to by Mr. McCagg and other competent witnesses. This showed that the objection was not well taken. In answer to the objection of Judge Trumbull, he would say that the assessment was made under Sec. 6 of the Park act, which provides that the corporate authorities of towns—Assessors, Supervisors, etc.—shall make the assessment, which shall be made in proportion to the benefits conferred. As to the question of the jurisdiction of the Court, the speaker claimed that the Circuit Court had original jurisdiction in all cases of the nature of that under discussion. The County Court had concurrent, but not exclusive, jurisdiction; therefore the proceeding was properly brought before the former Court. If the objection that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction was good, then of necessity the Court had no jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus, mandamus, and cases relating to revenue. The speaker cited several authorities in confirmation of his argument. The objection that the park act of June 16, 1869, although general in its terms, was practically amendatory to prior acts concerning Lincoln Park, and that, therefore, such prior acts, or such parts of them as were amendatory should be inserted in the new act, could not be sustained. The new act was not amendatory in its character, though such might be its effect. In order to make it amendatory it would be necessary to insert the whole of the old act in the new, and this would render legislation practically impossible. The Judiciary Committees of our State Senate and House have recognized this important fact, and have adopted the rule of inserting only the new act, thus doing away with a useless impediment. The act under discussion was not special in its provisions, or applied to all localities and all Park Commissions in the State. The assessment is also objected to because it was not made by the corporate authorities of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, or either of them, who, alone, under the Constitution, can be vested with power to make improvements by special assessments; because, if said Supervisors and Assessors could be regarded as the corporate authorities of their respective towns, they had no authority to act conjointly in making the assessment; because the Commissioners of Lincoln Park, who are charged with making the improvements to said park, are in no sense the corporate authorities of North Chicago and Lake View, who alone can be empowered to make improvements.

Mr. Adams continued, that the act provided, however, that the assessment shall be made by the Supervisors and Assessors of North Chicago and Lake View. Those authorities were legally elected with their own consent, after the passage of the act referred to, and probably with special reference to their individual ability to carry out its provisions. The authorities of the two towns had agreed upon the assessment to be levied, and to this an objection had been raised. But how could the towns be injured by the concurrent action of their corporate authorities in this matter? The improvement was one in which the district of North Chicago and Lake View—a district created by the Park act—was interested, and it could not be claimed that the corporate authorities of either were not corporate authorities of the district when they made the assessment. The assessment by the corporate authorities of Lake View upon Lake View property, acting under the act, cannot be vitiated by the fact that the corporate authorities of North Chicago, acting under the same act, concurred with them, and made a similar assessment in their own town. How could either town be wronged by such concurrent action of the authorities? Another objection was that the assessment created a debt against the towns of Lake View and North Chicago, severally exceeding 5 per cent of the taxable property in said towns, and also an aggregate debt exceeding 5 per cent of the value of property in the two towns, and the creation of the debt is not authorized by a vote of the people of North Chicago and Lake View, or either of them. The speaker contended that the indebtedness occasioned by the assessment was not a debt against the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, but against individuals whose property would be benefited by the improvement. It could be sued for and collected by sale of their property. A municipal corporation was misconceived to consist of the land within its territorial limits, and it was on this assumption that the claim was made that the two towns mentioned would be assessed. If the objection under consideration held good, its effect would be to put a stop to all the public improvements now being carried on in the city.

At this point Mr. Adams ended his argument, and was followed by Mr. Shorey on the part of the objectors. He denied that there was any law in this or any other State under which the corporate authorities of two towns could combine together for the purpose of levying an assessment of the character of that which gave rise to the case, or of any other character. He conceded the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court in the matter of giving a judgment which would be a lien for twenty years on the land assessed. The Court could not permit the assessment to stand, because it was made by men who had no knowledge of the value of the property assessed, or of the benefits that would be conferred upon it by the improvements which the assessment contemplated. The Assessors and Supervisors themselves acknowledged, on the witness stand, that they were in great doubt and uncertainty after deciding to levy the assessment. They lacked necessary definite knowledge of values, and were compelled, if they made an assessment at all, to lump it,—guess at it. This they did, fixing the amount at $1,200,000. The Court could not give the sanction of law to this uncertain and unauthorized manner of transacting business. The assessment was not good, because it was not uniform throughout the towns of North Chicago and Lake View. Another manifest injustice in it was the fact that a large portion of it had been thrown upon North Chicago because of its greater density of population. By the provisions of the Lincoln Park act the Supervisors and Assessors of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View are authorized to issue bonds for the purpose of paying assessments for improvements, and the Constitution requires that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, and such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

The Court adjourned at 4 o'clock. The case will not be called again until Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when Judge Trumbull will speak in behalf of the objectors.

THE MAN KELLY.

The Individual who "Runs" the Temperance Bureau, but who Cannot "Run" the Mayor---Why He is Unhappy.

The remarkable statements made, Thursday evening, by Mr. Kelly, the lawyer who worked himself into the good graces of some of the simple-minded members of the Committee of Seventy, and who has been running the so-called Temperance Bureau, have been received with general disfavor, and by all who knew the source whence they came, with great contempt. This individual, unable to make a living at his profession, has been feeding off of the temperance cause until recently, when the contributors have left him out in the cold, and refuse to help pay his salary. The Bureau, which in other hands might have been efficient, in his has failed to accomplish anything. Unable to run the City Government, and meeting with polite intimations that he was not the Dictator of Chicago, he has spent his time in writing manifestoes for the papers, drawing his pay, and abusing the Mayor because he did not do what he was bid to.

His long wail about the Sunday Liquor law is disregarded except by a few bedridden individuals who are unable to get out Sundays to see whether the law is observed or not. Every one knows that the law is better enforced in this city on Sunday since the ordinance was passed in 1851. There is no other city in the country with a mixed population, and where there are many foreigners, where such an ordinance is enforced at all. It is known that of the 2,600 saloons in Chicago 2,500 are closed every Sunday, and that those which are open are so only in a shamefaced way, with blinds down and front doors locked. They will open once in Sunday and be closed the next. The saloons where whisky is sold are always closed, since those who drink that liquor can get their supplies Saturday. The beer-drinkers are in a worse case, for they cannot get their beverage a day before, and, when they have an opportunity, they steal into the back door of a saloon, and, with bated breath, drink a dark room and drink a glass. There are no more noisy gatherings on Sunday, no music, and no fighting.

The ordinance is enforced, and never was before, and would not have been this time, but for the judicious course pursued by the Mayor, and the temperate measures adopted by him. If he had done what Mr. Kelly wanted, and the Mayor had revoked a thousand licenses, the saloon-keepers would probably have kept on selling. Then he would have had to have them arrested, and the result would have been tumults, riots, and general disorder. Then Mr. Kelly and his supporters would have been in their glory; they would have written flaming pronunciamentos, and ridden themselves. The city officers who acted so indiscreetly would have been swept out of sight by the wave of popular indignation which would have followed.

The course of the Mayor has been generally indorsed. As for Mr. Kelly, he will not be heard of again, unless he gets some more simpletons to contribute to his support. Failing in that, he will have to go back to shystering.

GAS EXPLOSION.

Two Men Badly Burned and a Child Fatally Injured.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock a fire broke out in the dye-house of L. Harding, in the r

THE COURTS.

Sleepy Stockholders and a Wide-awake President.

The Occidental Insurance Company at Bay.

Bankruptcy Matters—The Poisoning Case Continued.

Excitement in the County Court—General Court Notes.

In the Circuit Court yesterday, David I. White et al. began suits against the Remington Empire Company. The declaration, a formidable fifty-page document, alleges that a company was, before the fire, incorporated under the laws of this State, under the name of the Western Empire Sewing Machine Company, which carried on operations until the fire of October, 1871, which destroyed all their effects. Soon after the fire, a meeting of stockholders was held, at which it was resolved to incorporate a new company, and transfer to it the assets of the old one. The company was formed in February, 1872, under the name of the Remington Empire Company, and to it the property was transferred. One or two meetings of the new Company were held for the appointment of officers, and operations were begun. Their business consisted in the sale of the machines of the Remington Empire Sewing Machine Company, of New York. It is also alleged that all the business of this Company has always been under the complete control of William G. Moore, its General Manager and Treasurer, and that he has managed it entirely in his own interest, and that no meetings of either the Chicago companies have ever been held, save those already mentioned, although the by-laws provide for an annual meeting of stockholders and a monthly meeting of Directors. It is also alleged that no report whatever has been made by Moore or any of the officers of the Company of their doings or of the Company's affairs, and that Moore has torn out of the Company's books and destroyed the by-laws and all the records, and has caused the Secretary, Fred. T. Hilder, to enter false records and by-laws in their place, thereby enlarging his powers as General Manager of the Company. It is also alleged that Moore has recently sold and transferred to the New York Company nearly all the Chicago Company's property, including machines, office, and office-furniture, and has surrendered to them the 3 years' contract under which the Chicago Company were selling the New York Company's machines; that Moore is now actively engaged as the agent of the New York Company in Chicago, and occupying for that purpose the Chicago Company's office; that he neglects and refuses to make an account or report of sales; that the only provisions in the by-laws under which the Directors can be compelled to call a meeting, or the officers can be compelled to make report of their doings, are the provisions requiring such meetings to be called on application of stockholders owning 150 shares of stock, and requiring such report when called for to be received by stockholders representing 15 per cent of the whole capital stock; that in fact Moore has caused to be issued to himself, as President and Secretary of the New York Company, a large majority of all the stock issued, which he controls; that there has never been issued altogether 150 shares, or 15 per cent of the total capital over and above the stock under Moore's control; that all the Directors are under his thumb and neglect and refuse to perform their duties; that there are no legally qualified Directors in this State (one of them being President of the New York Company, and a non-resident) except Moore and J. H. Burns, who is alleged to be also under Moore's control; that Moore did all the acts before mentioned, all in pursuance of a plan and purpose to obtain proceeds of the sale of the stock and appropriate the same to his own use, defrauding the bona fide stockholders; that if a meeting were held Moore, with his majority of stock, would prevent relief; that there was an amount of cash on hand and property amounting to over $20,000 remaining over after the transfer to the new Company, and all in the hands of Moore, who is collecting and appropriating the same; that he has not enough property to make him responsible for these assets; that the stockholders are numerous, and it is impossible to make them all parties to the proceeding; that the Company's business is abandoned and they have no office or place of business; that the bill is filed in behalf of those stockholders who are parties, complainant to the bill and all other bona fide stockholders who may make themselves parties. An injunction is prayed for restraining the defendants from further collecting or disposing of the Company's assets, etc., and complainants ask that a Receiver may be appointed by the Court, with power to collect and hold and sell the assets and divide the proceeds among the bona fide shareholders, and that defendants be required to make a full account of their stewardship, and to pay into court for the benefit of the stockholders all damages sustained by them by reason of defendants' fraudulent actions.

The case of complainants is in the hands of Messrs. Ela & Perkins, and there is no doubt that in its progress several new questions in Corporation law will arise.

SETTLED AT 20 PER CENT—WOULD LIKE TO COMPROMISE AT 50.

The case against the Occidental Insurance Company was taken up before Judge Blodgett yesterday. It will be remembered that the Company, subsequent to its insolvency, compromised with a number of creditors at 20 cents on the dollar. Since then those same creditors have claimed that the Occidental have been offering to recalcitrant creditors, who did not bite at the 20 cents bait, 50 and even 70 cents on the dollar in satisfaction of their claims. Naturally aroused, the creditors who settled brought the present action on the ground that the settlement they accepted was made under fraudulent representation on the part of the Company, and, therefore, not binding upon them. The defense held that, a settlement being made, it must be stood by, by the makers on both sides. Three only of the nineteen cases were tried to-day, viz., those in which J. W. Butler & Co., D. Meigenkein & Co., and Rand, McNally & Co, appear as plaintiffs. The matter was taken under advisement.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of the United States Brick Manufacturing Company, an insolvent, H. S. Lewis, the Provisional Assignee, reports that on the 15th April, inst., he sold the bricks and other stock in trade of the Company, realizing thereon the sum of $3,319.02, in connection with which sale he made disbursements amounting to $43.85, the balance of which, less amount to be retained for commissions, is ready to be paid into the hands of the General Assignee of the estate when elected.

In the matter of Farnsworth, Brown & Co., bankrupts, an order was, yesterday, filed that the National Bank of Chicago have leave to sell ninety-six cases of hats and caps, at such price as shall please the Assignee, and that the said bank retain so much of the proceeds of the sale as will pay its claim upon the $3,000 note they hold, and pay the balance to the Assignee, with the proviso that nothing in the order shall prevent the Assignee from proceeding against the bank for the recovery of the money as an unlawful preference, or for any other reason. The bankrupt declares the bank ought not to be allowed to enforce its preference, as it is unlawful, the warehouse receipt for the goods being given to the bank as collateral security by the bankrupts when the bank had reasonable cause for knowing their insolvency.

In the matter of Francis Munson, a meeting of creditors was held, at which he was examined with regard to the payment by him of certain moneys to a party from whom he had borrowed it on a note. Several witnesses were examined.

An order was yesterday filed dismissing the case of Bernard Barron et al., if no objections are filed in ten days.

In the case of Shanahan and West, the rule to show cause was extended till Tuesday next at 10 a. m.

EXCITING CASE IN THE COUNTY COURT.

A very exciting will case occupied the time of the County Court yesterday morning, causing a very large attendance of the parties interested. The original James O'Connor died on the 22d January, 1873, leaving behind him a mournful widow, two interesting boys, Philip, and James secundus, and a house and barn on Butterfield street, a horse and wagon, household furniture, and a house on Indiana street. Yesterday morning the mournful widow filed her petition for the administration of the estate. At the same time appeared Daniel Kerwin, also claiming the administration on the ground that Mrs. O'C. was not the fit and proper person to administer the estate and guard the morals of the youthful O'C.'s. To prove the delinquencies of the relict, Kerwin's counsel brought witnesses to prove that, while having a fondness herself for stimulating compounds, she threatened to treat the youthful O'Connors to a dose of poison, and sent them out of the house. Some of the witnesses, being examined as to the widow's tippling capacity, waxed wroth under the ordeal, occasionally giving vent to what sounded very like an oath. One of them acknowledged that the widow was once known to decline a treat, and Kerwin's lawyer was on the point of closing his case and asking for a favorable decision, on the ground that any one lacking the common sense and appreciation of the social amenities of civilized life to such an extent as to refuse a drink, could never be entrusted with the administration of an important estate, aggregating in value some $2,000. Remembering, however, that he was pleading before Judge Wallace and not Banyon, he decided to fight the case out on another basis. At last accounts, the wrangle was progressing.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

A number of prisoners were arraigned before Judge Farwell, yesterday afternoon, and pleaded to indictments.

James Reynolds, one of a party of organized pickpockets, who pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of assaulting John E. Mallals, was again brought up to hear the testimony against him. Mallals, who is a special policeman of the C., B. & Q. R. R., and who has been instrumental of late in arresting several evil-doers, testified that the prisoner and a number of others find their living by seeking drovers and stock men as they come off the cars, jostling them roughly about, and insinuating their hands into their pockets, and relieving them of their superfluous funds. Witness caught Reynolds with his hand in a drover's pants pocket, and touched him gently on the shoulder to show that he was looking that way. Reynolds responded with a blow of a sling-shot, and witness gave him it back with a "billy." Reynolds was secured, although his four comrades unfortunately escaped, and will be sentenced in due time.

George Saunders, a sneak-thief, was charged with stealing a meerschaum pipe, several pairs of pants, a coat, vest, and sundry other articles of wearing apparel. The prosecuting witness, whose wardrobe suffered to the extent above mentioned, was, one day after his loss, very much surprised to find standing before him, on Washington street, a pair of legs remarkably like what his own once were. At last he discovered that the similarity in the legs lay in the identicality of the pants, and he had the prisoner arrested. There was no defense to speak of, and the jury found the prisoner guilty, and mentioned two years' Penitentiary as a meet expiation. There is another indictment pending against the same prisoner, on a charge of being found, with felonious intent, in the hall of a house on the South Side.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF—NEW SUITS, ETC.

The case of Campbell v. Fredigke, the chemist who is alleged to have caused the death of plaintiff's wife by carelessly selling her poison, was resumed before Judge Tree yesterday morning. Several witnesses were examined, among them the nephew of deceased, and Drs. Clarke and Powell. The evidence was closed, and the arguments of counsel lasted until late in the evening.

In Judge Booth's Court, one Peter Clarke brought action against the city to recover the value of a horse which he lost through the alleged evil condition of the streets. Plaintiff was driving his team along, under 4,000 pound load, when the fore and hind off wheels broke, and the horses fell. The horse in question was severely hurt, and as, according to the horse-doctor who attended the case, it suffered from a no less formidable complaint than "arthritis of the shoulder-joint and atrophy of the surrounding muscles," it is hardly to be wondered at that a total cessation of the muscular action of the heart supervened and the beast became fit only for the currier and glue-maker. The plaintiff sends in a very concise list of damages, thus: Horse, $200; doctor's fee, $5; medicine, $6; pasturage, $9; and loss of time, 182 days, less 28 Sundays, at $1 a day, $154. His Honor took the case under advisement.

In Judge Porter's Court the case of Russell v. Atkinson went by default, plaintiff obtaining judgment for $821.04.

The jury trying the case of the Northwestern German Mutual Fire Insurance Company, before Judge Rogers, failed to agree, and were discharged.

The case of Thomas v. Brazil to eject defendant from the E ½ of Lots 52 and 53 in the Town of Desplaines, resulted in favor of plaintiff. Defendant moved for a new trial.

In the United States Circuit Court, Levey C. Partridge brings suit against Hannah, Mary Ann Cullahan, Andrew Callahan, Nellie F., Nancie A., Margaret E., John L., and Delia C. Kelly, Wm. Moore, executor, and Thomas A. Moran, guardian. Complainant lent, in 1868, to John Kelly the sum of $3,800, taking therefor a promissory note, at five years date, together with ten interest notes of $190 each, secured by a mortgage, delivered to George Scoville as trustee, on Lot 10, in Assessor's Division of east ½ of Block 90, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 27, Township 39, Range 14, east of 3d principal meridian, being 63 feet front by 100 feet depth, on the northeast corner of Twenty-ninth street and Calumet avenue, in Chicago, the stipulation being that, within thirty days after the due date of any such notes, if remaining unpaid, complainant might sell the property. Kelly did not pay the note, and they are not yet paid, wherefore complainant seeks remedy in the Court of Chancery in order that an order for payment of the notes may be made on the heirs of Kelly, defendants in the present suit, and, failing payment, that the mortgage may be foreclosed.

Rufus E. Holmes brings a similar suit against the same parties, upon a $2,500 debt since matured, secured by a mortgage to the same party on Sub-lot 7, in Subdivision of Lots 42, 43, 46, 47, and 50, in Block 3, in C. H. Walker's Subdivision of that part N of S 10 acres of W ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 34, Township 39, N Range 14, E of 3d P. M., City of Chicago.

Charles P. Holden yesterday filed his declaration in the case against Milton B. Bushnell, Sykes Watson, and Patrick Lawless, in which he recounts the various alleged shortcomings of defendants, who aided in the construction of plaintiff's stores Nos. 298, 300, and 302 West Madison street, for which he claims the sum of $20,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,699—Phebe v. W. T. White, divorce, on ground of desertion. 6,700—August E. Wonderliche v. Theodore Goldman & Co.; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,701—Julius Loewenthal v. Milville Insurance Company; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,702—Appeal. 6,703—Frederick Minzetheimer v. Moses Straus, John Sawyer, Timothy M. Bradwily, and Charles G. Ayers; trespass, $800. 6,704-5—Appeal. 6,706—A. H. Williams, for use of Abner Smith, v. F. D. Cossett; garnishee summons. 6,707—R. A. Loveland et al. v. J. H. Frauth; petition for mechanic's lien.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,186—Naomi Lamowrean v. Continental Life Insurance Company; assumpsit, $8,000. 43,187—*Illinois Staats Zeitung* Company v. Hermann Lieb; assumpsit, $5,000. 43,188—Otto Wolsterdorff et al., Trustees, v. Ferdinand Lagerman and John Stampf; confession of judgment, $72. Jennie L. Secord v. Sylvester Secord; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,190—Elizabeth v. John C. Anderson; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,191—Abratha J. Winn v. Harrison Given; petition to supply record. 43,192—Henry Byrne v. Clarissa Filkins; assumpsit, $1,500. 43,193—*Illinois Staats Zeitung* Company v. Henry E. Hamilton; assumpsit $5,000. 43,194—Charles Fargo v. Charles A., John R., Geo. L., Robert H. Harvey, heirs-at-law of Maria L. and T. W. Harvey; petition for the partition of e. ½ of s. w. ¼ of n. w. ¼ of Sec. 15 in Township 39, north of Range 13, east of third principal meridian. 43,195—Henry M. Richardson et al. v. Joel Bullard; assumpsit, $900. 43,196—John R. Hoole v. Cox & Henderson; assumpsit, $500. 43,197—James F. Drake et al. v. Charles S. Cleaver; assumpsit $500. 43,198—Conrad L. Niehoff et al. v. Chas. Weuttee; confession of judgment, $1,613.30. 43,199—Jacob v. Anna Marie Kuhn; divorce on ground of cruelty. 43,200—Eli J. Simmi v. Garden City Supply and Manufacturing Company; assumpsit $1,000. 43,201—Freidrich Teldhoff vs. Peter Ouronbach; confession of judgment, $348 60. 43,202—Samuel E. McKinley v. Lizzie W. McKinley; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,203—Hannah v. George A. Tappin; divorce on ground of cruelty and adultery. 43,204—J. M. Holly et al. v. M. P. Palmatary and T. S. Portsmouth; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,205—Mary v. William Ryan; divorce on ground of cruelty. 43,206—Toussaint Menard vs. Obadiah Sands; assumpsit, $600. 43,207—Charles H. Beckwith v. Whom it May Concern; petition to confirm title to the E. half of S. E. quarter of Section 24, in Township 37, N. of Range 13, E. of 3 p. m., in Cook county. 43,208—Jacob v. Pauline Friedlander; divorce on the ground of cruelty and bigamy. 43,209—Sarah v. William W. Morris; divorce on ground of adultery.

EVANSTON.

The 24th day of April, 1873, completed the fifteenth year since the organization of the Evanston Baptist Church. It is the purpose of the Church to observe their anniversary by the following services: To-day (it being the proper anniversary according to the day of the week), there will be a prayer and conference meeting at 3 o'clock p. m. On Sunday, the Pastor will preach a historical discourse at 10:30 a. m., and in the afternoon at 3:30 the Rev. Dr. Everts, of Chicago, will preach. All persons interested in the Church—all who are, or ever have been, members of the Church or congregation—are earnestly invited to be present. Cordial hospitality will be extended to any who may come from a distance. The present membership of the Church is 173.

Dr. N. S. Davis will lecture before the students of the Northwestern University at the Chapel on Monday night. Subject: "Philology." The lecture will be free.

WEST SIDE GROWLERS.

How the West Division Is "Unable to Get a Dollar for Improvements."

Over One-Half of Last Year's Appropriation Expended On That Side of the River.

The Mayor was somewhat indignant, yesterday, at a document published in one of the morning papers, in which it was claimed that the West Division paid all the taxes and received none of the benefits. The paper was drawn up by fifteen or twenty of the prominent property-holders of the West Division. It purported to reflect their views, and called upon the tax-payers in that portion of the city to withhold their taxes until they had "some guarantee that their interests and rights would not be wholly neglected."

His Honor commented upon it to a TRIBUNE reporter as follows: The document starts out with the question, "Who pays the taxes? and who gets the improvements?" and continues that "since the fire the West Division has been unable to get a dollar for improvements, and still the Tax-Collector comes regularly to us. How is it?" My reply to that is: That one-half of the money appropriated last year by the Common Council for cleaning streets and alleys, was expended in the West Division. This is shown by the appropriation bill. That one-half of all the sewers built last year were built in the West Division; that one-half of all the number of feet of water-pipe laid was in the West Division; that I used every influence with the various boards and with the Common Council to secure to the West Division a liberal proportion of expenditures last year, on account of the large addition to the population consequent upon the fire, and the necessities growing out of it. Rather more than one-half of the police force, and about one-half of the fire department are in the West Division. Nearly three-fifths of all the money expended for the maintainance of the public schools is expended in the West Division, as is one-half of the cost of gas-lamps; and one-half of the amount appropriated for the Board of health. Two-thirds of the cost of supporting the Bridewell comes from the West Division, on account of the vast number of transient visitors there. All the bridges of the city except four connect with the West Division, and hence one half of the cost of maintaining them must be charged to that Division. One of the two tunnels belongs to the West Side, and the first one built at that. Not one dollar raised in West Chicago was ever expended in either of the other Divisions for park purposes. More money has been spent on the West Side Parks than was ever raised for that purpose in the West Division. The only park South Chicago has is the lake front, donated to the city forty years ago by the State, and the condition of that is not very attractive, and it will hardly compare with Union Park, or Jefferson Park, or Wicker Park. Half the number of miles of sewerage and of water-pipe in the city are to be found in the West Division. Last year $60,000 was expended in the West Division for a lot for the new pumping-works. The improvement is almost wholly for the benefit of that portion of the city, the benefit to South Chicago being merely incidental.

The only structure to be erected at public expense on the South Side exclusively is the new City Hall. The city does not pay for the lot. The county gives it for nothing, upon the condition that the hall is located upon it. If the building were located anywhere else—in an eligible and central position—an enormous amount would be necessary to purchase the requisite ground, there being no city property that can be used for the purpose—located where the public would consent to have the City Hall placed.

It may be said that the Public Library is to be located in South Chicago. It, however, happens that the Government has a very suitable lot and the remains of a building standing upon it, which it is willing to exchange for another South Side lot, for which the city had no use. For this reason, and for the convenience of the public, the new library will be located in South Chicago.

South Chicago paid in taxes last year $2,130,000; West Chicago, $1,660,000, and the North Division, $470,000. The two latter pay $2,600,000 or 61 per cent of the whole, and the West Division 39 per cent,—the South Division just one-half of the whole. While the West Division pays a little more than one-third of the taxes, and more than one half of the amount collected has been expended within its limits. It has contributed 39 per cent and received back 50 per cent, and yet these twenty property-owners want to know "where they have had a dollar since the fire for improvements."

The reason of this disproportion of taxes and expenditures is obvious, and the necessity of it is imperative. In the first place more than one-half of the population of the city live in West Chicago, and it embraces more than half of the area; has more than one-half of the street mileage and territory to be protected and taken care of. Therefore it was the duty of the city to expend the taxes not in proportion to the ward or division from which they were collected, but in proportion to the necessity that existed in each portion of the city for such expenditure. And so long as South Chicago, which furnished one-half of the taxes (a large portion of which is expended on the West Side), does not complain, these twenty property-owners should not put their complaints in the form that they have received nothing for public improvements.

Some men are born to complain, and always shut their eyes to the good things they have, and are jealous of what their neighbors have. The Aldermen who represent this great division in the Council do not make such charges, and the people of the West Side do not make them, for they well know that they have received for public improvements their full proportion of all the money raised.

His Honor intimated, in conclusion, that there were certain men who firmly believe that the whole West Division is located at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Coroner Stephens, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of George Swinburn, who was run over by the cars of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: A. Fuerstenberg, 4-story and basement stone front, 25x100 feet, No. 304 Milwaukee avenue; Phil Froeber, 3-story and basement brick, 42x36 feet, on North Franklin street.

A boy named Frederick Murphy fell through a hatchway at the Northwestern Manufacturing establishment, yesterday morning, and broke his left thigh. He was removed to his home No. 49 Oak avenue, and attended by Dr. Edward Marguerat.

The Pacific Hotel, yesterday, sustained its first robbery. Two overcoats and a valuable watch, which had been left in a room in the third story by some workmen, were stolen while the men were at dinner. The only persons who had access to the room were three boys, the employes of the plumber. They were all arrested on suspicion, but none of the stolen property recovered.

The Mayor, yesterday, revoked the license of G. F. Fisher, who keeps a saloon on North Clark street, near Lincoln Park. Fisher has been summoned and fined several times for selling beer on Sunday, and his defiance caused His Honor to tell him to cease doing business altogether. When handed the legal notice, Mr. Fisher said he would obey, he had a living to make, and did not think the Mayor was justified in selecting him from among his neighbors, who also violated the Sunday law. His saloon is "respectable," and, as he is somewhat of a politician, he will make an effort to have his license restored.

Yesterday morning a heavy-laden coal wagon, to which was attached a horse, became stalled in an alley in the rear of No. 47 Clark street. The driver attempted to make the beast draw it out, and persisted in his brutality until the animal sank down and died, its body all bruised and bleeding with the lashes it had received. It took two heavy horses to move the wagon. The name of the driver is, we regret to say, not known. The wagon was from the coal-yard of E. G. Elstron. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should be deprived of their charter if they do not discover the driver and have him severely punished.

John Butler, a well-to-do farmer, who resides near Marshalltown, Iowa, went to the Galena Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, yesterday morning, to take the train for home. Being communicative, he did not repel the addresses of a young man who told him, in the course of an extended conversation, that he had friends in Marshalltown, and, now that an opportunity was offered to have good company during the journey, he believed he would visit them. A third party came up and presented a bill of $170. John Butler preferred to lose the money rather than the young man's company, and paid the bill. He did not take the train for home until he had called on Sergeant Ellis, and reported that he had lost $170.

A case of shrewd real estate rascality, was developed at the Armory Police Court yesterday morning, in which Mr. C. W. Dean, himself known as a shrewd operator in real estate, was the victim. Mr. John Lobstein is the owner of two lots in Sampson and Green's Addition, on or near the corner of Ashland avenue and Fifteenth street. A man was introduced to Mr. Dean by Thomas J. Leigh, a compositor in the *Times* office, as Mr. Lobstein. A bargain was concluded, Mr. Dean giving the printer and his friend $1,300, and receiving a deed for the property. Mr. Dean soon after discovered that he had been victimized. The sharper had made his escape, but the typo was arrested, and was held for further examination before Justice Banyon yesterday morning, until the 20th of May. He claims that he believed the swindler to be the genuine Lobstein, but when the fact is considered that he informed Dean that he had known Lobstein for four years, the statement only complicates his case.

Livingstone County, N. Y., is in a state of wonderful ferment. One Allen, a Chicago man, of course, is at the bottom of it. He claims to be a descendant of a notorious outlaw named Ebenezer Allen, who escaped to that locality from Philadelphia soon after the Revolutionary War to escape punishment for bigamy, and, to show his penitence, married three Seneca squaws, and lived with them all together. In 1790, Allen made an arrangement with the Seneca Indians, who ceded him about four square miles of land, including the site of Mt. Morris. It was ceded to him in trust for his two daughters, Sally and Chloe. When driven from the country during the war of 1812, he sold this trust property to Robert Morris, after whom the town is named, fled to Canada, and died. The Chicago Allen claims the property on the ground that he is descended from one of the daughters. There will be a tough fight for the town.

The failure of Capt. Charles French to govern the West Side police district with a shadow of efficiency is evident from the long lease of villainy that the McLaughlins and Dolly Vardens have enjoyed. It is high time he should be removed. The Mayor and Police Commissioners are consulting upon the advisability of placing the interests of West Siders in more efficient hands. Commissioners Mason and Wright favor the removal. Sheridan itches to concur with them, but his position in the Reno and Klokke fight forbid his recommending the exercise of the Mayor's prerogative. Hence he nominally objects. It makes no difference, however. It is therefore probable that Capt. French has entered upon the last week of his official existence. Resignation, when properly applied, becomes a virtue. Charley, resign, and save further trouble. The State street dens are in full operation, Capt. Hickey. Are *you* going to report or resign?

The Committee on Fire and Water and the Board of Police Commissioners, accompanied by Superintendent Washburn, were occupied yesterday afternoon in visiting the Congregational Church property, at the corner of Washington and Green streets, and in inspecting the Union Street Police Station, with the view of informing themselves as to the value of the one and the deficiencies of the other. The members of both bodies seemed to be in favor of the exchange. They were especially dissatisfied with the prison at the station. President Mason saw all sorts of vermin at rest on the walls, and all the gentlemen agreed that it would be a greater punishment to remain there over night than to pay the heaviest fine that could be imposed. They were of the unanimous opinion that the persons who superintended its construction either knew nothing of the necessities of a prison, or paid no attention to it while it was being built. If the expression made by the gentlemen reflect their opinions, the Union Street Station, in it present condition, will not exist very much longer. Nothing was said about the proposed exchange.

DE BELLOY DEAD.

The hopes entertained by his friends that M. De Belloy would survive the attempt made by him upon his own life proved to be vain. The unfortunate man died about midnight on Friday, and the *Evening Post* and *Mail* published the fact at 3 o'clock yesterday. Our pious friend, the *Journal*, was engrossed in editorially reviling the Supreme Court in the eminently proper and religious manner becoming an ally of the *Sunday Times*, and failed to hear of it. This accounts, in part, for the following playfully-brutal editorial paragraph commenting upon the tragedy, set in large type and "double-leaded" to make it conspicuous:

Yesterday we chronicled the suicide of an unknown young man in Chicago, the instrument used being an insignificant pocket-knife. To-day we have the attempt at suicide of Marquis De Belloy, a French nobleman, who has for some time been a Chicagoan. He had a pistol and placed it close to his head. One would suppose there would have been no failure in that essay, but at last accounts the attendant physician pronounced the wound slight. Our Frenchman is a member of the Board of Trade. A subscription should be taken up to raise money enough to buy him a new pistol. When a Marquis wearies of life, his whim should not be balked by anything so trivial as a defective shooting-iron.

The Board of Trade did take up a subscription for the sorrowing family of the poor fellow, and by 3 o'clock $1,030 had been promptly paid in to Mr. Howard Priestly. The scalpers all held M. De Belloy in high esteem. He was a bad speculator, but no better man ever entered the Chamber of Commerce, and his former companions knew it. They knew that his family was suffering for want of money, as well as from bitter grief, and they served a double purpose in their generous behavior. The amazingly facetious paragraph from the *Journal*, caused more indignation than amusement in the Open Board, which settled down into quiet contempt when it was found to be partially attributable to the negligence of the editors in failing to learn of the suicides death.

Would it not be a fair proposition that the editor of that paper be appointed a Committee of One to hand his brilliant production to the weeping widow of the deceased gentleman? He is just the man to enjoy the effect of it upon the poor lady.

RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.

A large number of property-owners in Green's Addition, which faces the South Branch, south of Twenty-second street, and is full of canal slips, made personal application to the Board of Public Works, yesterday, to dredge out the slips wherever they need it. All of the slips are more or less full of sediment, and navigation is somewhat interfered with; hence they desired that the Board clean them at the expense of the city. Their attorney explained their views, claiming that the city was legally obliged to do the work. Corporation Counsel Tuley replied to his argument, and after a full discussion the gentlemen concluded that their position was incorrect. The charter of 1858, under which these slips were constructed, gave *quasi* municipal powers to the South Chicago Dock Company to build, alter, change, maintain, and operate the slips for the use of the property owners, and only gave the city of Chicago general police jurisdiction over the Division, making the property subject to the general ordinances of the city, but imposing no duty on the city to keep the slips in a navigable condition. Consequently the city authorities refused to grant the prayer of the property owners. The latter then urged that, upon the score of public policy, the city ought to clear the slips; vessels entered and departed therefrom, and the property paid tax for the general support. This view of the matter could not be entertained by the Board, who did not seem to be favorably impressed with the idea that the whole city should be taxed for the benefit of private property, particularly when the charter of the Dock Company gave peculiar and extraordinary powers, and apparently made it the duty of the Company to keep the slips in order. In this view the Mayor coincided, and neither he nor the Board of Public Works are likely to recommend to the Common Council that public money be expended for the improvement and cleaning of private slips.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in its self-preserving properties. It does not deteriorate by bottling and keeping. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Spring, reports from eminent Physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well-attested cures, and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to

WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, BUCK & RAYNER, and druggists generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
MANAGER.................Mr. HARRY G. CLARKE.
ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing Monday, April 28, also, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the GREAT ARTISTE,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
Will appear in her Original and World-renowned character of TOPSY, in the celebrated American drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
Supported by a Powerful Company.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Engagement of the Popular Actor,
Mr. Mark Smith,
Who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, April 21, and every evening until further notice, and Saturday Matinees, as JAQUES FAUVEL, in the new emotional and picturesque play, entitled
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD,
As played for over two months, at the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, New York. Price of Seats, $1, 75 and 50c, according to location.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Positively the last two performances of the Character-Actor, Mr.
F. S. CHANFRAU,
Matinee and Evening.
KIT,
THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
Monday, LITTLE NELL.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
LAST APPEARANCE OF
STUART ROBSON
This afternoon at 2¼, evening at 8 o'clock.
The following great bill at both performances:
LITTLE EM'LY.
Wilkins Micawber, Robson. Robson will make a few remarks on "Fish, Astronomy and Oysters." Then, Camille; or, The Cracked Heart; Camille, Stuart Robson. The whole to conclude with The Seasick Tobacconist; Tobias Shortcut, Robson. Last appearance of McKee Rankin and Kitty Blanchard.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
A MONSTER BILL OF FUN!
Great success of Ed Marble's burlesque of ROMEO AND JULIET.
MACKIN & WILSON in new Songs and Dances.
The Modoc War. The Three Graces. New Vocal Quartette. Quiet Lodgings.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
Monday, April 28—Benefit of BILLY RICE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA!
SATURDAY, April 26, Afternoon and Night, owing to its immense success on last evening, when
Hundreds Were Turned Away,
Tom Taylor's masterpiece,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
With the strongest cast ever given in Chicago.
In rehearsal, "FROU-FROU," and Bartley Campbell's "RISKS."

NIXON'S.
MONDAY EVENING, April 28, during the week, and at Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the world-famous Character-Artists,
McKEE and ROGERS,
Supported by their Great
VAUDEVILLE COMBINATION,
Immensely strengthened for their engagement in this city. New Stage. Elegant Scenery. Prices as usual.
JAMES DUNCAN, Agent.

LAST DAY.
ON FREE EXHIBITION,
At RICE & THOMPSON'S, 259 Wabash-av., Braun's famous AUTOTYPES OF PARIS, comprising all the Drawings, Paintings, Frescoes, Antique and Modern Statuary of all the Art Galleries of Europe, as never before exhibited. Also, Braun's famous VIEWS OF EUROPE.

REAL ESTATE.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the mill, the farm, and the fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear lakes and running streams,—in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.

GRAIN can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track, $4 to $8 per acre; further away, $2.50 to $4 per acre. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT: Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the new law (March, 1872), get 160 acres Free, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children Carried Free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for PAMPHLET containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address: LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
Or 23 Fifth-av., corner Ninth-st., N. Y.

Elegant Country Seat for Sale,
AT WAUKEGAN, ILL.
The property known as "Glen Flora," containing 28 acres with first-class improvements, including large and commodious brick dwelling, splendid horse stable and coach house, cold grapery, large variety of fruit, ice house, chicken house, and a large convenient cattle barn, all in first-class order. The property is situated one mile north of railroad depot, on the bluff, with fine view of Lake Michigan. This is a beautiful suburban home, and is offered at a favorable price and on easy terms. Apply to O. S. LINCOLN, C. C. SPARKS, Waukegan, or F. P. ERSKINE, Board of Trade, Chicago.

CHEAP LOTS
At FORREST HILL, on monthly payments; beautifully located; streets graded; near depot and three railroads, west of Englewood, on Western-av. Apply to
C. L. BECKWITH,
113 and 115 South Water-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

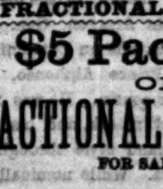
DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of C. H. Beckwith & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Their successors, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, assume all liabilities of said firm, and are authorized to make all collections.
C. H. BECKWITH,
F. H. BECKWITH,
CHAS. L. BECKWITH,
Chicago, April 22, 1873. L. F. MASON.

Referring to the above dissolution, we announce the continuance of the Wolesale Grocery business at our old stand, corner Dearborn and South Water-sts., under the name and style of
C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of HUNT, BARBOUR & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent. James F. Hunt is authorized to collect the assets of the firm.
JAMES F. HUNT,
F. A. HUNT,
EDWARD BARBOUR.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Goodman & Chisholm, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness of the firm has been assumed by Miss K. E. Goodman & Co., who will continue the business at 895½ West Lake-st.
ESTHER GOODMAN,
EMMA CHISHOLM.

CHROMO.
NEW CHROMO,
ENTITLED
THE CONVALESCENT,
Given to each customer by the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY,
116 West Washington-st., 128 Twenty-second-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, April 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, April 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Thursday, May 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 3, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Thursday, May 8, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports..........$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports..........35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports..........38.00 Currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.
First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between
EUROPE AND AMERICA
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.
STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.
RATES OF FREIGHT:
Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.
For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.
Just published, "The Trip to Europe," a Magazine of Information for Ocean Travellers. Can be had free of charge on application, or sent by mail on receipt of three cent stamp.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND NERVOUS DISEASES,
PUBLISHED BY THE
PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 167 South Clark Street,
CHICAGO.
Dr. G. W. WARREN, Assistant Physician.
Medical Knowledge for Everybody. Two Million Copies Sold.

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN.
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or Self Preservation. A Medical Treatise on the Causes and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, and Hypochondria. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only $1. 285 pages, bound in cloth.

A BOOK FOR EVERY WOMAN,
Entitled SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN, AND HER DISEASES; or, Woman Treated Physiologically and Pathologically from Infancy to Old Age, with Elegant Illustrative Engravings. 350 pages, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price $2.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.
The Institute has just published a new book, treating exclusively of NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES. 150 pages, cloth. Price $1, or sent FREE on receipt of $3 for the other two books, postage paid.

The reception with which these books have met is entirely owing to their clear and forcible style, and the truisms which they contain, there being nothing that the MARRIED OR SINGLE OF EITHER SEX can either require or wish to know but what is fully explained, and many matters of the most important and interesting character are introduced, to which no allusion even can be found in any other works in our language. All the NEW DISCOVERIES of the author, whose experience is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any man, are given in full. No person should be without these valuable books. It is presumed that few, if any, will withhold from themselves the pleasure and profit of thoroughly making themselves acquainted with those marvelous works, from the pen of so eminent a medical man.

Dr. G. W. WARREN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, late Medical Inspector-General, U. S. A., Honorary Member of the American Medical Faculty, and Assistant Physician of the Institute, may also be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience, to whom all correspondence should be addressed, or to the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 167 South Clark-st., Chicago.

STAR MUSIC BOOKS.
DITSON & CO. offer the following resume of prominent books recently advertised:
STANDARD, - - - Price, $1.50
Emerson & Palmer's Famous New Church Music Book. Sells finely.
CHEERFUL VOICES, - 50 cents.
L. O. Emerson's Brilliant New School Song Book. All the Schools will use it.
SPARKLING RUBIES, 35 cents.
One of the brightest of bright Sunday School Song Books.
CLARKE'S, - - - - - - - - $2.50
The most widely known and used of all Reed Organ Methods.
STRAUSS, - $2.50, $3.00, $4.00
The Gems of Strauss has had an unprecedented sale. Get one for Summer Playing.
Either book sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON. 711 B'dway, New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

Ready This Day:
A $2,000 GARDEN.
Play and Profit in My Garden.
By Rev. E. P. Roe, author of "Barriers Burned Away."
A record of experience, showing how a professional man, gardening for recreation, with two and a quarter acres, received in one season $2,000 from the sale of fruit and vegetables, besides an abundant home supply.
1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1.50.
For sale by all Booksellers, and mailed on receipt of price by
DODD & MEAD, Publishers,
762 Broadway, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 799; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 69; 25 shares.
JOHN CRERAR.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils.
CORNS!
DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.
The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	† 3:35 p. m.	†10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9,00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:00 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 87 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:20 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	†12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:00 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line.	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*[illegible] a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*[illegible] a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	10:10 a. m.
		1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.
Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 163 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:30 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:35 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)
Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 a. m.	9:10 a. m.
Roselle Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 5:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of
Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May
next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

DR. STONE,
Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.
(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

Dr. TOWNSHEND,
183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Ladies, requiring medical treatment, will find it to their advantage to call. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY OR SUNDAY EDITION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.....$2.50
Tri-Weekly..... 6.00 | Weekly..... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. Mark Smith. "One Hundred Years Old." Afternoon and evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress. Engagement of Stuart Robson. "Little Em'ly." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. "Ticket-of-Leave Man." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Romeo and Juliet." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTORY.—DR. J. E. GARDNER, corner Sixteenth-st., and Wabash av., is the only one in Chicago authorized by the Government to furnish soldiers artificial limbs and apparatus.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORDINARY drawing will take place on the 23d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 18,000 tickets and 2,097 prizes. J. S. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box 4,626, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, April 26, 1873.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

The House bill for the compulsory education of children has passed to a third reading.

French Canadians are emigrating this season to this country, from the Province of Quebec, in greater numbers than usual.

Gen. VanBuren's official drafts as Commissioner to Vienna will not be honored by the State Department until some omissions are rectified in his bonds, which have been just found to be unsigned and unsealed.

The Indian Bureau at Washington does not believe that Cochise is at large again, spoiling the citizens of the Southern border. When they heard from him last he was dutifully keeping his reservation.

Consolidation between the Erie and the Atlantic & Great Western is to be prevented, according to New York rumor, by legislation, which is now being prepared by the Erie Investigating Committee.

The Compromise Railroad bill as amended passed the Senate by a vote of 37 to 6. The bill then went to the House, which refused, by a large majority, to accept the Senate amendments.

A reply to Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s recent statement is promised next week by the Custom-House officials of New York. They say it will contain the correspondence between the firm and the Government, and will prove them to have sworn falsely, and to have been guilty of fraud.

Vienna is certainly attacked by the cholera, for all the denials of the city authorities to the contrary. There were five deaths by the dreaded disease yesterday, and twenty sufferers were taken to the hospital. So far, all the cases have broken out in scattered places, and there are no symptoms of an epidemic.

The epizootic has crossed the continent, and is now working havoc with the business of San Francisco. Street cars have stopped, and all the vexations and losses that have marked the path of this curious disease through the country are now felt in their full force on the Pacific coast. It is expected that the progress of the disease will interfere with the transmission of news by couriers from the seat of the Modoc war to Yreka.

All the United States Commissioners to Vienna, except the Honorary and Scientific Commissioners, have been suspended by the President pending a thorough inquiry into the scandalous charges of corruption against a number of these misrepresentatives. A picked Commission of eight have been appointed to attend the interests of the United States at the Exposition until the investigation is concluded and a permanent and trustworthy Commission obtained.

Gov. Kellogg has ordered the law officers of Louisiana to prosecute Gov. McEnery for usurpation and treason. The persons concerned in the Grant Parish disturbance are to be punished, and large rewards are offered for evidence that will lead to their conviction. The Governor has also re-established the overthrown Government of Tangipahoa Parish with the aid of the State militia, and is making very active preparations to cover all the disaffected region with a military patrol.

The clause of the Railroad bill now pending at Springfield requiring the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to fix maximum rates of freights and fare, was inadvertently spoken of in our columns yesterday as a "vital section." The section in question is not only not vital, but utterly incongruous and worthless, incapable of execution, and sure to bring on a triangular contest between the Commissioners, the people, and the railroads, without accomplishing any good. The Senate acted wisely in striking it out.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and grain was steadier. Mess pork was rather active, and declined 10c per brl, closing at $17.75@17.80 cash, and $18.35@18.40 seller June. Lard was weak, declining 35c per 100 lbs, and closing at $9.10@9.12½ cash, and $9.40@9.45 seller June. Meats were inactive and unchanged, at 6½@6¾c for shoulders, 9@9¾c for short ribs, 9¼@9¾c for short clear, and 9¼@13c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and firm at 87c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and unquotable. Flour was unchanged, and more active. Wheat was rather active and a shade higher, closing tame at $1.36@1.36¼ cash, and $1.38 seller May. Corn was in good demand, and ¼c higher, closing at 37¼@37¾c cash, and 38c seller May. Oats were quiet and a shade higher, closing at 31@31½c cash, and 33½c seller June. Rye was quiet and unchanged at 69@69½c. Barley was inactive and nominal at 70@80c for poor to choice No. 2. Hogs were quiet and easy at $5.20@5.50. There was no quotable change in the cattle and sheep markets.

The scheme for the consolidation of the Ocean Telegraph Companies has received an unexpected, and what is likely to prove a fatal, blow. A clause which has hitherto lain unnoticed in the charter of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company is found to give the Newfoundland Government the power to buy in the line in 1875, when the first twenty years of its franchise expires, paying for it only the first cost, nothing for the good-will or prospective profits. The Company, of course, asked for an extension of their charter, but the Government has refused it.

MORE TAX COMPLICATIONS.

The news comes from Springfield that the Auditor has issued instructions to the Assessors in all parts of the State to value property hereafter not as heretofore, but at its actual cash value. This regulation of the Auditor is in strict compliance with the requirements of the law of the State, but the same provision has been in the law ever since 1848. Ordinarily, the change would be of no practical importance, but at present it involves two instances of injustice to one-half the State, and particularly to this county. The valuation of property upon which the State tax of 1872 was levied aggregated as follows:

Personal property	$113,607,959
Railroad property	25,658,784
Lands	247,007,093
Town and city lots	124,612,847
Total value of taxables	$510,886,688

Illustrations of the manner in which the valuation is made are found in the fact that the improved farm lands of the State have an average value of $8.37 per acre, the lowest being $2.96 in Johnson County, and the highest being $27.66 in Ogle County. These valuations were corrected by the State Board by increasing Johnson County to $3.70 per acre, and reducing Ogle County $9 per acre. The value of improved lands in Cook County is put down at $13.25 per acre! Of the aggregate valuation, Cook County is charged with $98,842,799, or more than 18½ per cent of the whole. There is no objection to the imposition upon this county of the full share of the tax, provided it be fairly apportioned. The rule has been for the Auditor, having ascertained the valuation, to assess such rates as were necessary to raise the revenue required to meet the appropriations by the Legislature. For this purpose it has been immaterial whether the tax was 4 mills on a one-fourth valuation or 1 mill on a full valuation, the amount of tax was the same. The new Constitution, however, has limited the power of counties to tax beyond 7½ mills for current expenditures upon the valuation made by the State for State purposes. This restriction upon the extravagance and recklessness of County Supervisors and County Commissioners, however healthy and acceptable to the general public, has been most irksome to those enterprising officers, and, finding their rate of taxation limited, they have now moved *en masse* to have the assessment raised from a one-fourth to a full cash valuation. When this is done, a County Board will be able to levy 7½ mills tax on the cash value of the property, instead of at present on a one-fourth valuation; the difference being equivalent to the power to levy a tax of 30 mills where at present but 7½ may be levied. It is not any probable increase of State taxation that is to be dreaded. It is the increase of town and county taxes which will reach the public.

There is a general law of the State which prescribes that the rate of tax for school purposes shall be 2 mills. This tax has heretofore produced all the revenue needed for school purposes, being in round numbers a million of dollars a year. This tax, when collected, is distributed among the counties according to their school population. Many counties, therefore, receive much more than they pay, and others pay more than they receive. In 1871, this county paid a school tax to the State of $159,423, and received back for school purposes $78,484,—less than half it paid. There is a contest in the Legislature now, in which one side demands that the amount of school tax to be collected shall be limited to $1,000,000, and, on the other side, that the 2-mill tax shall be collected on the full valuation. The effect of this last demand will be to collect an equivalent to 8 mills tax on the present valuation; this would make the school tax in this county about $752,000, of which about $400,000 will be distributed among other counties to build school-houses, pay salaries, etc.

The next embarrassment that will assail this and about half the other counties of the State results from an act passed in 1869, which directs that, in all counties, towns, etc., which have subscribed aid to railroad corporations, all taxes for State purposes levied on all property in such towns and counties in excess of the valuation of the year 1868, instead of being paid into the common Treasury of the State, shall be held separately, and applied to the payment of such railroad indebtedness. The practical result of such a proceeding may thus be stated: McLean, Christian, Fulton, LaSalle, St. Clair, and forty-seven other counties of the State have an aggregate outstanding railroad aid debt of $13,593,958. In 1868, the assessed valuation of property in these fifty-two counties was, say, $200,000,000. If the valuation for taxes in 1873 be advanced to a cash valuation, then the valuation of taxables in those counties will be about $680,000,000, while that of Cook County will be advanced from $35,000,000 in 1868, to $350,000,000 in 1873. But the State Treasurer, while placing the whole proceeds of the tax on the property in this county in the State Treasury, will divide the proceeds of the tax collected from these fifty-two counties. The proceeds of the tax on $200,000,000 thereof he will turn into the State Treasury, while the proceeds of the tax on the other $680,000,000 he will hold as a special fund to take up and pay the bonds of those counties issued in aid of railroads. There are 102 counties in the State; fifty of them have outstanding railroad aid debts; fifty of them, including Cook County, have no such debts. As the State is cut off from the collection of any State tax in fifty-two counties upon any valuation in excess of that of 1868, the increase of valuation will have the direct effect of diverting three-fourths of the State tax collected in fifty-two counties from the Treasury into the pockets of the holders of railroad aid bonds, and necessitating an increased taxation upon the property of the other fifty counties to supply the deficiency. This county will have to pay nearly one-fifth of the whole of this deficiency.

It will be seen, therefore, that the change of policy in the mode of valuation for State purposes is an admirable scheme to, 1. Enable Boards of Supervisors and County Commissioners to quadruple the amount of town and county taxation. The aggregate of this town and county taxation in 1871 was, according to the Auditor's report, $18,477,338. Under this change in the mode of valuation it may be increased to over $70,000,000 in 1873. This does not include city taxes. 2. It will place the county and town railroad aid bonds, which have now a very uncertain value, at par; and, as most of them bear 10 per cent interest, the holders of them will have a well-secured investment. 3. It will tax about thirty-seven counties, in addition to the tax for their own schools, largely to pay for school buildings and the salaries of school officers in the other sixty-five counties of the State. Inasmuch as the Legislature has already authorized the cities to make their own valuations for municipal taxes, we do not think that either of the three results indicated furnishes the slightest justification for the proposed advance in the valuation of property for State taxation. For twenty-five years, the Constitution and laws have read just as they read now. During that time the State was largely in debt. Now, the State is out of debt, needs but little revenue, and there is no reason or necessity for any sudden reverence for a constitutional provision which has been always disregarded.

BUFFALO AND THE ERIE CANAL.

There have been several meetings of merchants in Buffalo on the subject of the Erie Canal, and the result has been the passage of strong resolutions opposing the contemplated appropriations by the New York Legislature of eight millions of dollars to enlarge the Champlain Canal, with a view to improved water communication between New York City and the St. Lawrence River. The Buffalo meetings, while opposing this expenditure, as strongly urged the enlargement of the Erie Canal so as to give increased depth and admit the passage of larger vessels. One of the best signs of a healthy sentiment among the business men of Buffalo was the almost unanimous rejection of a proposition to ask aid from the National Government to enlarge the Erie Canal.

The proposition to enlarge the Champlain Canal was denounced as a scheme to transfer the commerce of the West to Canada; but while much may be conceded to local feeling, the enlargement of the Champlain Canal is likely to be a necessity in order to retain to New York City her trade in grain. There are twenty millions of producers in the West who want a road to market. Ever since 1854, the Erie Canal has been inadequate to carry the Western products. The State of New York has been asked to enlarge her canal so as to admit more and larger-sized boats. For this the people of the West were willing to pay in the way of tolls, and the surplus earnings of the canal since 1854 would have paid for a steamboat-canal from Buffalo to the Hudson River. The State of New York has, however, pocketed this surplus revenue, applying it to pay for lateral canals, the receipts from which have not equalled the cost of keeping them in repair. During this twenty years, the West has gone on increasing its products, but the State of New York has refused or neglected to give them a sufficient route across her territory. Now, the Canadians have set to work to give us uninterrupted steamboat navigation from Lake Erie to Montreal and to Lake Champlain, and are prosecuting that work with energy. When it is completed, corn, flour, and wheat will be worth as much at Montreal as at New York, and the cost of getting them there will be much less than by rail or by the Erie Canal. There will be no such thing as a scarcity of water, nor interruption in the transit. It is for the State of New York to determine whether it will let this trade go off by the St. Lawrence River, or whether it will enlarge the Erie Canal, or whether it will secure a portion of it by connecting the Hudson River with Lake Champlain. It ought to enlarge the Erie Canal even if to do so cost twenty millions of dollars, and, as the Canadian improvements are a fixed fact, certain to be executed, it ought also enlarge the Champlain Canal. In no other way can it hope to keep the trade of the lakes.

We see by the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* that the Erie Canal is rapidly losing its local traffic, nearly its whole business being now through freights. If this through traffic be diverted to the St. Lawrence, then the Erie Canal will be as profitless as the Genesee Canal, whose annual revenue is $18,000, and cost of maintenance $225,000. The people of the West want a route to market, and, if New York will not give it to them, they will get it from the Canadians.

SPAIN'S NEXT REVOLUTION.

The condition of affairs in Spain are not encouraging to those who believe that a Republican form of government is the universal remedy for all the ills that States are heir to. While many of the leaders, such as Figueras, Castelar and Topete, are men of great ability and strength of character, they cannot control the course of their own followers, and still less can they work into a homogeneous mass all of the disturbing elements of Spanish politics at the present time. It is possible to no man nor set of men. Spain seems destined to continual fermentation until the old leaven of all parties is exhausted, and a higher education takes the place of feudal traditions and religious superstitions.

Barcelona has always been the headquarters of the Republican movement, and in the great University of that city have some of the noblest minds of Spain received their training. Yet Barcelona is now almost cut off from the Capital by so-called Carlists. The line of their occupation extends in the arc of a circle from Roncesvalles to the River Ebro, and down nearly to the Mediterranean.

That these insurgents are all Carlists or all Alphonsoists is improbable. They are, in fact, Monarchists, and desire first the overthrow of the Republic. Then, entries for the throne will be in order—each candidate must make his own running. Don Carlos has been charged with cowardice in leaving his Lieutenants to do the fighting, for him to reap the future benefit. Whether this be just or not, it seems probable that he will reap the result of leaving his own work to other hands.

The three principal leaders of the insurgents are Don Alphonso in Arragon, Gen. Elio in Navarre, and Gen. Savalls in Catalonia. The first-named is not Prince Alphonso, son of Isabella, but his elder cousin. He was 26 years of age the 28th of last month, and his birthday was celebrated in grand style throughout all Arragon and Catalonia. While nominally fighting for Don Carlos, he really stands a very excellent chance of winning the prize himself. Gen. Elio, a veteran of 70 years of age, who has always been one of the foremost counsellors of Don Carlos, is said to have become disgusted with the dilatory and supine character of his liege, and has entered briskly into the campaign with an understanding that Don Alphonso shall be King in case of success. Gen. Savalls has been the most successful of all the insurgent leaders, having invested and taken by assault the citadel of Ripoli and defeated the Republican Gen. Campos in a pitched battle. He afterward took Berga, a fortified town of 12,000 inhabitants, and has captured large supplies of arms and stores. He, also, is supposed to favor Don Alphonso's pretensions, and, should the insurgents recover from their late temporary checks and unite in an advance upon Madrid, it is likely that the same Cortes which accepted the resignation of Amadeus will graciously consent to receive Alphonso, *on trial*, in his place.

According to late mail advices, the condition of Rome is far from being peaceful, and the Church party has not yet acknowledged the power of the Liberal movement. Father Lombardini has been thundering away at the Religious Corporation bill in the Church of the Jesuits, and his eloquence has incited such opposition to the Government measure as to lead to open outbreaks in the street. One row followed a sermon, in which several persons were seriously injured, and the arrests made by the Government include members of both the Liberal and Clerical parties. A semi-official Government journal calls for the suppression of the priests who are urging the people on to resistance. A Clerical journal, *per contra*, declares that the Liberal party dare not undertake to check the preaching. The Religious Corporations bill in its present shape is distasteful to both parties. The Clerical party, of course, regard the whole proceeding with hatred. The Liberal party, on the other hand, do not think the bill radical enough, since it provides that the Government shall turn over to the Pope sufficient funds to enable the religious societies to sustain their relations with their establishments in foreign countries. The Liberals hold that the Pope, having the discretionary use of these funds, will employ them to create sedition at home, and to promote the opposition of the Liberals to the Italian Government. It is evident that the work of Victor Emanuel is not yet finished.

Sir Bartle Frere, who has charge of the English expedition for breaking up the infamous East African slave traffic, and whose operations have been temporarily hindered by the officious interference of the American Consul at Zanzibar, has addressed a memorandum to Lord Granville, which gives some interesting details concerning the one free-labor estate at the above place. The property has been leased to an English Captain, who in ten years' time has changed a swamp into a well-cultivated tropical estate. The whole of the work on this property—field-labor, road-making, building, the carpenter's, smith's, and cooper's work, even the driving the steam-engines and repair of machinery, has been done by free negroes working for wages, who have all been slaves, and at first had all the vices of slavery. The sense of property and of freedom, however, has elevated them from their former degradation. The experiment shows the importance of the English expedition, and the blessings which would follow the abolition of the horrors of the East African slave-trade.

The English newspapers are already beginning to express considerable gratification that the Russians, in the extension of their military occupation, have already compromised the territorial integrity of Persia. The accounts from St. Petersburg say that the Turcomans, south of the Attreck River, who consider that Russia is at war with their tribes, having repeatedly crossed the river and stolen camels, a Russian guard was appointed to watch the fords. The Russian officer in command, seeing a large force of Turcomans on the Persian side, instantly crossed and attacked them, killing and wounding several, and capturing over four hundred camels. In view of this violation of the Persian frontier, the English are now vigorously calling upon Persia to maintain the neutrality of those who owe her allegiance. Meanwhile the Shah is on his way to Vienna, to take a play-spell. It is doubtful, therefore, whether any one at Teheran will remonstrate, especially as such a remonstrance would expose Persia to Russian occupation.

A laborer in London was recently sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor for wounding another whom he had assaulted. If the penalties for vicious assault in our large cities were thus commensurate with the nature of the attack, there is no doubt that there would be fewer murders. The practice of the minor criminal courts here is to fix some insignificant fine in cases of assault which fall short of killing. A man who shoots at another and misses, usually goes scot free, to shoot again when the spirit seizes him. A man who pounds another brutally, but not quite unto death, is fined $25, or sent to jail for a few days. If vicious assaults were regularly followed with eighteen months in the penitentiary, they would be fewer in number, and deaths by violence would decrease in proportion.

The New York agent of the White Star Line has finally made a statement in defense of the Company against the serious charges made with reference to the Atlantic disaster. He claims that with the exception of salt fish the Atlantic was sufficiently provisioned; that if the coal had not been of such a character that it burned with unprecedented rapidity she would have had coal enough; and that Capt. Williams had proved himself competent for his position, having reached it by regular promotion. Admitting all that the agent claims, he puts the case in a light no more satisfactory than it was before. On the principal cause of the disaster,—the ignorance or recklessness of Capt. Williams and other officers,—he expresses no opinion. The statement, therefore, can only be regarded as a very lame apology. The closing remark, that "to the model and construction I attribute the saving of nearly all who escaped," seems almost like a cruel joke, when the circumstances of the wreck are remembered.

One section of the new city charter of New York will prove a blessing to the tax-payers of that city. This section reduces the emoluments of office-holders one-half. Under the existing charter, the total of salaries amounts to $429,000 per annum; under the new charter, to $232,000. A few items will show the ratio of reduction. The Mayor's salary is reduced from $12,500 to $12,000; the Comptroller's from $12,500 to $10,000; Corporation Counsel's from $21,500 to $15,000; and the Aldermen from $90,000 to $61,000. The pay of the Marine Court Judges and of the Civil and Police Justices are also reduced $11,000 in the aggregate, making the total reduction $311,000. It is also estimated that, in the decrease of the general pay-rolls, the saving will not fall much below $500,000. The charter confers some general powers on the Mayor which he has never before received, and which can scarcely fail to inure to the benefit of the people. The Mayor, with the consent of the Governor of the State, may remove the heads of all the departments for cause. The officials have the right to be heard, and enjoy a protection in the Governor's disapproval in the abuse of the power. The charter also confers the power of appointment upon the Mayor, with the approval of the Common Council, of the following officials: The City Chamberlain; the four Commissioners of Police; the three Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who hold office for six years; three Fire Commissioners, term of office the same; two Commissioners of Health, one a physician and the other not; four Commissioners of Parks, term five years, without salary; one Commissioner of Buildings at a salary of $4,000; three Commissioners of Taxes, term six years; three Commissioners of Docks and two Commissioners of Accounts,—making twenty-four prominent city officials whom the Mayor appoints. In the case of the two Commissioners of Accounts, the approval of the Board of Aldermen is not even required. The movement is in the direction of centralizing the responsibility to the people, and therefore contains a promise of improvement.

The following is from the pen of William Cullen Bryant, whose trustworthiness as a witness, and whose honesty of expression, cannot well be doubted:

In all my intercourse with the people of the South, although it has not been very extensive, nor of very long continuance, I have heard only the expression of a desire to be on friendly terms with us of the Northern States. Especially has this been the case in Charleston, where I saw more than elsewhere of the people of the place. I have never, since I crossed Mason and Dixon's line, heard a single expression of bitterness or malignity toward those who live north of it. It was but the other day that the people of Charleston sent a formal invitation to the President of the United States to visit South Carolina. He declined the civility, and, at the same time, removed the Postmaster of Charleston, Mr. Pyatt, who was highly esteemed, and for whose continuance in office the citizens, without distinction of party, had earnestly petitioned. In his place he appointed a colored man, who, whether justly or not, lies under the odium of being connected with the corrupt fellows who have for several years been pillaging the State. This was like answering an invitation to dinner with a slap in the face, and was a gross blunder, to say the least.

In saying this, Mr. Bryant testifies to two important circumstances: 1. That the Southern people have abandoned the rebellious spirit which once moved them in all their relations with the North, and that they earnestly desire to be restored to a condition of actual as well as nominal peace. 2. That the policy of the Administration is to refuse to recognize the spirit of the Southern people as it actually is, and to continue to harass them with the evils that were so generally inaugurated during the earlier process of reconstruction. This much has been said often before, but it is of particular import coming in so succinct a shape from a man whose ability to judge and whose honesty are unimpeachable, and after a personal examination of the field of which he writes.

American Consuls, it appears, are not the only ones who are addicted to "ways that are dark." The Spanish Consul in Paris has just been detected in some very serious defalcations, and has been sent to Spain for trial. M. Calvo, the Consul in question, has been in Paris a number of years, drawing only a moderate salary, but in some mysterious manner has lived in a style far beyond his means, and kept in his employ a servant who had a handsome carriage, a box at the opera, and even surpassed his master in luxurious living. The first suspicions which were raised against him grew out of a complaint by Count Arnim, the German Ambassador, on behalf of a Prussian merchant, who alleged that some jewels of considerable value intrusted for sale to a Spaniard, who was dead, had passed into the hands of M Calvo, and had not been accounted for. The Spanish Ambassador, M. Olozaga, thereupon commenced an investigation, which resulted in the discovery that the Consul not only, as it was his duty to do, made out an inventory of the property of Spaniards who died in Paris, but appropriated the property to his own use, without making any effort to discover the heirs. The Consul's *post mortem* rascality during the past year or so has realized for him about $60,000. From the American standpoint, the sum embezzled appears ridiculously small, but in Europe defalcation has not yet been sufficiently popularized to secure immunity from severe punishment, even for the abstraction of small amounts.

The London *Daily News* makes the Atlantic disaster the occasion for pointing out the unreasonable rates which are demanded for cable dispatches. The policy of the cable companies has been to make their money by high charges and a limited business, instead of increasing their facilities, charging lower rates, and doing a greater amount of work. The hardships of this policy which the people feel were illustrated pointedly in the case of the English relatives and friends of those who were passengers on the steamer Atlantic. The news of the disaster had come, and hundreds of poor people had gathered around the steamship office awaiting details and names. But very few could afford the luxury of a cable dispatch on their own account. The tariff from England is four shillings (nearly $1 in gold) per word, and every word in the address and signature is counted. The usefulness of the cable is thereby limited to the few. In answer to the plea that the cable company has a private business which it may regulate as it pleases, the *Daily News* recalls the fact that the laying of the cable was celebrated as a national event, that it was promoted as an enterprise calculated to unite two great nations in closer friendship, and that patriotism on both sides the Atlantic was appealed to in the work of enlisting capital and co-operation. It is held, on this account, that the cable companies owe more consideration to the public than they give.

It does not occur very frequently that the strong arm of the law is employed to keep people away from church. Such an incident would be a nine days' wonder outside of Massachusetts; but a Chicopee church has been brought to this necessity. A man named Searle was a member of the Rev. Mr. Eustis' congregation, and gradually came to the conclusion that his pastor's sermons were too long. The layman exhorted and labored with the pastor to reform in this particular, as fervently as the pastor exhorted and labored with his congregation to reform in other particulars. The pastor was obdurate. It is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Searle would have remained away from sermons that were disagreeably elongated, but he went to church in the spirit of a reformer. He would rise and go away during the sermon at the point at which he thought the sermon should stop, thereby disturbing the congregation. From this rank heresy, Mr. Searle went to other extremes, sowing dissension in the Bible-class, and otherwise making himself a nuisance in the eyes of the Rev. Mr Eustis. It was then that the latter called upon the police, who gathered the heretic in their arms, regardless of his protests, and carried him out of the church.

It is significant that, at the time American citizens are going into the governing business in the West Indies, the British Parliament is preparing the way for the complete abandonment of the famous East India Company. By an act of Parliament of 1857, the governing powers were virtually taken from the East India Company, and the functions and powers formerly exercised by the proprietors and Board of Directors have been vested in the Queen of England, who has governed the territory as Empress of India. This act, however, did not wind up the affairs of the Company, though the value of stock materially declined after the loss of its political powers. It is now proposed in Parliament to abolish the Company altogether. A bill has been introduced providing for the redemption or commutation of the dividend on the capital stock, for a transfer of the security fund to the Government, and for the final dissolution of the Company. By this bill, the dividends on East India stock are to cease after the 30th of April, 1874. Another bill authorizes the Government to pay £300 sterling for every £100 of stock, after the same date, to all those who refuse to assent to the terms of commutation. The conviction seems to be that the Company will be finally dissolved.

Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, makes the proposition that there shall be a Constitutional Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country some time before the year 1876, with a view to settling the differences that have cropped out among its prelates. Bishop Coxe's individual ideas may be guessed from the expression that the time has come to determine whether the Episcopacy of America is to be "fossilized as an Anglican exotic" or is to enlarge its sphere. Aside from this there are certainly serious questions of Church practice and policy in the American Episcopal Church, which seem to require the intervention of competent authority, and which nothing less than a General Congress, such as Bishop Coxe suggests, will be likely to settle definitely. It is not improbable that such a Congress might lead to the withdrawal of many of the clergy and laity who now worship according to the forms of the Protestant Episcopal rites, but this may be considered preferable to the continuance of the dissensions and contests between the Bishops and clergy, the individual constructions that lead to them and the other sources of disagreement which are more likely to increase than to decrease from now on.

The following is the text of the act increasing the pay of members of Congress:

And the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, after the present Congress, receive in full, for all his services, compensation at the rate of $10,000 per annum; and Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in the Forty-second Congress, holding such office at the time this act takes effect, whose claim to a seat has not been adversely decided, shall receive $7,500 per annum each, and this shall be in lieu of all pay and allowance except actual individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of Government and return, by the most direct route of usual travel, once for each session, of the House to which such Senator, member, or Delegate belongs, to be certified to under his hand to the proper officer, and filed as a voucher: *Provided*, That in settling the pay and allowances of Senators, members, and Delegates in the Forty-second Congress, all mileage shall be deducted and no allowance made for expenses of travel.

The bill also contains an appropriation of $125 for newspapers and stationery for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress. Each member, therefore, is to receive a salary of $7,500 a year, payable monthly, from the 4th of March, 1873; is to receive his expenditure for travelling expenses to and from his home, and $125 for newspapers and stationery. In point of fact, therefore, the law gives each member his actual mileage, or cost of travel, in addition to his increased pay.

Mark Twain, who is sometimes a sage as well as humorist, publishes a communication in the New York *Tribune*, in which he approves of the use of life-rafts instead of boats on ocean-steamers. There is an American invention of a raft consisting of three inflated horizontal rubber tubes, with a platform lashed on top. A raft of this description once crossed the Atlantic from New York to London, carrying two men safely over. Rafts of all sizes may be constructed on this pattern, and Mark Twain's experience teaches him to believe that nine such rafts as the one which crossed the ocean, each of which would have carried 120 people, and all of which could have been adjusted to the steamer in the room required for four boats, would have saved all those on the steamer Atlantic who succeeded in getting on deck. He thinks that the American Government has heretofore been too busy with Credit Mobilier transactions, raising salaries, and reforming the Civil Service, to give the matter the attention which it deserves, but now demands that it should take the subject in hand, investigate the usefulness of the invention, and, if found valuable, set the example of adopting it.

It is not often that the Roman Catholic Church allows itself to be distanced in the work of propagating the faith or making proselytes. It seems, however, that the Russian Church has the start of it in Japan. Ever since religious property was confiscated in Japan, the Buddhist faith has been dropped as a national institution, and it is said that the people have been drifting about in search of a haven of rest for their doubts and misgivings. The messengers whom Japan has sent abroad have been instructed to study not only the political customs and financial policies of the various nations they visit, but to inform themselves likewise upon the religious practices of the different peoples. In the meantime, the Russian Church has been taking advantage of the situation, and it is reported that a very large number of converts have been found. It is not long since the Bishop of Kamtchatka visited a city of Japan, and received a hundred converts into the Church at one time. Buddhist priests are coming over and assuming the functions of Christian ministers according to the rights of the Russo-Greek Church.

Two remarkable cases of theft have been developed recently in New Haven and Portland. In the former city, an unfortunate man named De Wolf was actually brought before the Police Court for stealing an umbrella! Worse than this, he was punished, thus establishing the dangerous precedent that umbrellas are personal property, and disturbing the time-honored custom which has allowed the appropriation of the umbrella wherever found. Mr. De Wolf, being the first martyr to this absurd, not to say monstrous, proposition, should carry the case up to the United States Supreme Court. It is a question in which the whole people are interested. The second instance of theft is of a graver kind. An undertaker at Portland has advertised for a coffin stolen from his shop, and offers to trim and line it for the use of the thief, and engrave his name upon a handsome silver plate, if he will only return it. Such acts of generosity are rare nowadays.

The Bazaine case, in France, has become curiously complicated. M. Thiers, who has never believed Marshal Bazaine to be guilty, has become very anxious over the suit, which has been prolonged nearly a year in the hope of changing public opinion. Recently M. Thiers tested the popular pulse by publishing some semi-official statements in the columns of the London *Times*, which had the effect to raise a storm of indignation in the French republican journals. Still more recently, M. Thiers expressed himself in favor of discontinuing the case, but the Marshal declares that his honor will not admit of such a termination after ten months' imprisonment, and after the serious charges which have been made against him. Thus the matter stands at present. M. Thiers being unwilling to go on with a trial which he is confident will end in acquittal and a probable after-suit for defamation of character, as in the case of Gen. Trochu, and the people demanding immediate trial.

Mr. Lowe, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, has mortally offended the Society of Antiquaries, who recently asked him for help in excavating the Troad Barrows, the supposed site of Troy. In his reply, Mr. Lowe very coolly writes: "The question is, are excavations undertaken for the purpose of illustrating the Iliad a proper object for the expenditure of public money? I think not." After informing them that he considered this sort of digging a new head of expense, and that, if any of them had any doubts about the truth of Homer's story, they had better put their hands into their own pockets and pay for the digging, he dismissed them without further ado, and in a very unceremonious manner. There appears to be no other alternative left, therefore, for the antiquarian gentlemen but to dig the Troad Barrows themselves and pay for it themselves, under which circumstances it is highly probable that Troy, if it is under the Barrows at all, will be left to slumber on without interference.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

Indications of a Fair Crop of Peaches, and Good Crops of Other Fruits—A Profitable Year Expected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., April 25.—I have just come in from looking over the orchards in St. Joseph, and can make, from personal observation, a reliable report of the present prospects for fruit. The season is very backward, and frost falls every night, with snow once, or more frequently, every week.

I find many peach buds alive, and send you by "mail" a sample that has been left at my office, to convince your own eyes. So many buds are alive that sanguine fruit-growers estimate the crop as high as one-third of a full crop. If we could protect all the peaches that will get on our peach-trees this year, from the curculio, in my judgment, 300,000 baskets would be too small to market the crop. W. B. Ransom, the entomologist has curculios alive which he has kept three years. It is impossible to predict how many peaches the curculio of three large peach seasons will spare for 1873. There will be peaches, and a fair crop, if the frost and curculio permit. Many of our old peach-trees are dead, but the number lost out of the 800,000 total in the St. Joseph fruit region is very small.

We have heard no report of the freezing of young peach or apple trees in the St. Joseph fruit-region, either in the open orchard or nursery. On the contrary, the trees from Archer & Co.'s nursery are in excellent condition. We are informed that the large body of snow thoroughly protected the roots, while the branches exposed to the extreme cold are also uninjured. Those peach trees frozen were old and sickly, and nearly dead last fall from over-bearing or other causes.

Apples never looked finer at this season of the year, and from everywhere comes the report of a large crop.

Contrary to expectation, the pear trees have been found unhurt by the winter, and the show for a very large crop was never better.

No one could desire more encouraging prospects for a great abundance of grapes than the vines now afford.

Strawberries are in as good a condition as could be desired, and we shall have a full crop. Red raspberries are uninjured, and promise well. Reports about the blackberries are conflicting, but, from those we have examined, we feel authorized to expect a fair crop.

Cherries are in tip-top condition, so are plums and currants.

As the season progresses, we shall know with certainty what will be. Up to the present time we are confident of a better and more money fruit year than 1872. J. E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Secretary of the St. Joseph Fruit-Growers Association.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Meeting of the Trades' Assembly Last Evening—To Strike, or Not to Strike—The Problem Yet Unsolved.

The Trades' Assembly met at No. 135 Fifth avenue, last evening. The attendance was very small, showing that the delegates who compose the body are derelict in their duty. After the transaction of the regular business, the subject of strikes was discussed at considerable length, two or three favoring them under all circumstances, and about the same number opposing them, unless the striking Unions embraced all the workmen of the craft in its particular locality. On motion, it was resolved that the matter be brought to the attention of the different Unions. The subject for discussion next Friday evening will be "The Eight-Hour law and the employes on the public works of the City of Chicago." Senators McGrath and Hinchcliffe and Representative Scanlon and McLaughlin have been invited to address the Assembly on the amended LaSalle Block laws, and have consented to do so immediately after the General Assembly adjourns.

PERSONAL.

Col. Schuyler Crosby, of New York, is at the Gardner House.

P. Darling, of York, England, is at the Gardner House.

Dr. Dake and wife, St. Paul, are at the Matteson House.

Dr. J. B. Tryon, U. S. N., is at the Sherman House.

H. H. Jones, *Telegraph and Messenger*, Mercer, Ga., is at the Sherman House.

H. McCoy and family, Baltimore, are at the Sherman

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Compromise Railroad Bill Passed in the Senate.

The House Refuses to Concur in the Senate Amendments.

Leading Provisions of the Amendatory Revenue Law.

The Senate Orders the General Appropriation Bill to a Third Reading.

Bill for the Improvement of Water-Power Privileges on the Fox River.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD DEBATE.

SPRINGFIELD, April 25.—The great debate of the session, on the Railroad bill, was continued in the Senate this morning, Mr. Dow moving to strike out of the third section the clause providing that it should not be deemed a sufficient excuse or justification of discrimination that they were made at competing points.

Mr. Waite made a solemn and excellent speech, in which he arrayed the argument that the clause was a discrimination in favor of the east and west roads, and against the north and south roads; and that it would rob towns like Bloomington and Quincy of the competition they had expended millions so secure.

Mr. Voris came after Mr. Waite, swinging his arms with more than wonted energy, thereby expressing the depth of his feeling against the proposed amendment, which he conceived to be intended to emasculate the bill. It should remain there. His agricultural constituents demanded such a provision. A skirmish of wit between Mr. Voris and Mr. Waite enlivened this portion of the debate, and then Mr. Hampton, in his homely but strong language, objected to eliminating the clause, which was one of "the teeth" of the bill, and no legislative dentistry should extract the ivory.

Mr. Whiting was certainly opposed to the amendment, and was going on to remark that he knew of the purpose of gentlemen to kill the bill, when the President called him to order, and admonished him to stick to the text, which he did for the remainder of his five minutes.

Mr. Archer gave the opinion that they had better strike out the enacting clause at once and adjourn, than to take out the most vital principle of the bill. He represented towns that had voted aid to railroads, but he could not ask favors for them that were not extended to other places. With the eighth section and that clause stricken out, the people would denounce the bill as "a ghost."

The motion to strike out was lost—yeas, 8; nays, 32, the yeas being Canfield, Dow, Kehoe, Lee, McGrath, Reynolds, Shiel, and Waite.

Mr. Canfield offered an amendment in place of the same clause, leaving it to a jury to say in each case whether competition was a justification of discrimination. He thought they could trust the people, while Mr. Youngblood had an idea the amendment would destroy the decision in the Alton case by allowing competition to be a discrimination. The amendment was lost by the same vote that rejected its predecessor.

Mr. Starne came next, with an amendment to insert the words "like quantities," so that special rates might certainly be allowed by the bill, though he believed special contracts could be made without his amendment. The necessity of encouraging manufactures was expatiated upon by the gentleman from Sangamon, but it was no use, as the Senate refused his amendment by 26 to 10.

Mr. Sheldon made another attempt to amend by inserting a direct provision for special rates. He remarked that it was wrong to put an embargo on the interests of the country, but there was a determination on the part of the friends of the bill to push it through under the whip and spur, and Mr. Palmer moved to close debate, which roused the indignation of the Senators, who called for the yeas and nays, and defeated the motion—24 to 16—when Mr. Voris delivered that familiar speech. At this point Mr. Lee moved the Senate take a recess, and allow the railroad to rest while Senators looked at a circus procession then in progress. The motion was severe, but it brought the Senators from the windows to their seats to hear Mr. Donahue, who took the ground that the clause should be retained to prevent discrimination against small farmers and small towns.

Mr. Lee was on the other side, believing the abolition of special rates would ruin the wholesale trade of Peoria in grain and in whisky, large quantities of which were shipped.

Mr. Sanford took substantially the same ground as Mr. Donahue, and then Mr. Whiting remined the Senate of the condition of the play of Hamlet with Hamlet omitted, and believed the provision they were trying to omit was the Hamlet of the bill.

Mr. Archer did not believe they should discriminate in favor of Peoria whisky, which would be better turned into the Illinois River.

Mr. McGrath insisted that whisky was an industry of the State, and the farmers were willing enough to sell corn to make it. The bill without the proposed amendment would be an injury to the State. The politicians were riding the railroad hobby to death, and had no regard for anything but to pander to the public clamor. The amendment was lost—29 to 12—and Sec. 3 was adopted without amendment. So were Sections 4 and 5.

Mr. Dow moved to amend Sec. 6 so that manufacturers might be allowed to make special contracts.

Mr. Whiting spoke against the amendment, Mr. Varis for, and Burke and Baldwin against, when the debate was closed, and the amendment lost.

Mr. McGrath offered an amendment allowing farmers special rates, which was of course rejected, and then Mr. Brown submitted another proposition relative to special rates, which was wasting time, the idea having been repeatedly beaten.

Sec. 6 was adopted. Mr. Whiting moved to discharge the remainder of the bill from consideration by sections.

A motion to adjourn was lost. Mr. Whitings' motion, requiring two-thirds, was lost. Sec. 7 was adopted. Sections 8 and 9 having been stricken out yesterday, Sec. 10 was next in order. Mr. Dow moved to amend by a proviso that the act should not apply to the transportation of passengers, or freight, or cars in transit from places without, through, or to places within, the State. It was lost—26 to 15—and Sec. 11 was approved.

Sec. 12, the last, was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Donahue moved to suspend the rules, and read the bill a third time, and it was so ordered—yeas, 37; nays, 2—McGrath and Lee. The bill as amended passed—yeas, 36; nays, 6. A motion was made to reconsider the vote, and that motion laid on the table. Mr. Dow announced his intention to enter a protest.

Reynolds and Williamson were the only Cook County Senators who voted for the bill, the others believing it would injure their constituents.

IN THE HOUSE.

By unanimous consent, the House took up the bill in the afternoon, the question being on concurring in the Senate amendments. Messrs. Hart, Oberly, and Dunham made speeches against concurrence, and Messrs. Alexander and Pollock on the other side. There was nothing new or strange in what was said, and it excited no curiosity until Milton Hay took the floor, when the House listened with marked attention to a radical and original review of the bill, which, being the criticism of the most powerful mind, and opinion of the ablest lawyer in the General Assembly is valuable and timely. Mr. Hay said he felt reluctant to express his opinion on the House Railroad bill, that had been before the House, for the reason that he was conscious of entertaining views upon the subject that were totally at variance from those expressed, at least, by the great majority of the House. If he was right in his opinions, all the bills upon the subject hitherto presented, as well as the one now under consideration, were based upon a faulty theory, and none of them could receive his vote. He held the charters given by our Legislatures to those corporations to be contracts, and that any legislation which either annulled or essentially impaired them was fruitless and unconstitutional; that they were within the protection of the Constitution of the United States. He would not consume the time of the House by any argument now demonstrating these charters to be contracts. It would suffice to say all of our Courts so held and adjudged, and it was utter folly for us to have our legislation under a temporary excitement upon any different theory. Having always so understood these charters, and believing that the Courts would so continue to interpret, he has examined all these bills by that test, and found each and all of them alike objectionable on that score. Without undertaking to give the language generally used in conferring upon these corporations the right to fix fares and freights by their charters, it would suffice to say that it was conferred on most of them by express terms and without qualification. Now, he did not believe that because the franchise had thus been conferred without limitation in express words that the corporation was lawless in the exercise of it. He held, on the contrary, that the common law condition followed the grant; that the franchises conferred were subject to the condition that they were to be reasonably exercised, and that for an abuse or misuse of the franchises was subject to judicial forfeiture. He utterly denied the power of the Legislature, under the guise of merely providing remedies for abuses, to so provide as either to utterly annihilate the franchise conferred of fixing tolls by the corporation, or to so cripple its beneficial exercise as to render it worthless. We cannot admit and recognize the existence of the charter contract, and at the same time so legislate as to impair it. If the abuses cannot be remedied without annihilating the contract, we should go at the matter logically, and first divest them of the franchise. The speaker desired his language to be understood as applicable particularly to the franchise conferred in respect of fixing tolls and fares. Where the charter was silent, there was room for common law implications, but for none where the contract was express, for none at least but that already stated,—the condition that the franchises were not to be abused. He did not, and could not, construe the charter as conferring a mere right to charge fares and tolls upon a quantum meruit, each and every such charge, whether for a passenger or a shipment of freight, to be reviewed by a jury, and, if not sactioned by a jury, to be the occasion of heavy penalties. Could any sensible man believe that a railroad could be operated upon such a principle? Such was the theory and provisions of this bill. It was, in his judgment, more objectionable than any other that had been presented in all the bills framed upon the article in the Constitution requiring the Legislature to fix the rates. Although the speaker held them to be unwarranted under the Constitution of the United States, they were yet more plausible, more practicable, and would prove more reasonable than this bill. The Hildrup bill, although he thought that equally at fault in a constitutional point of view, had at least the redeeming trait in it that it furnished a rule under which Railroad Companies would find at least some protection. It was true that by that bill the franchise to fix freights was taken from railroad companies and given to the Railroad Commissioners and a jury, and when between them they had fixed a rule, that was to be a protection to the Company for a year; but under this bill even if Sec. 8 is retained, it will be seen that railroad companies have no protection. Juries may disregard the prima facie rule of the Commissioners even, and inflict their penalties in their own good pleasure. Nor does their rule afford any protection from the civil suits for treble damages provided in the sixth section. The first section of the bill defines extortion to be the charging or recieving more than a reasonable rate for freights or fares, and by the fourth section the Company is subjected to a fine not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000 for the first offense, $5,000 to $10,000 for second offense, $10,000 to $20,000 for third offense, and for every subsequent offense $25,000. Whether the rates charged are reasonable or unreasonable is to be determined; whether the prosecution be for the penalties or the suit be a civil one for treble damages by a jury. The practical effect of this is to take from the Company the right to fix tolls and to confer that right upon a jury. But little reflection would be required for us all to understand that the fares and tolls of a transportation company should be fixed by some authority. If the right is not in the corporation it should be prescribed by some authority capable of giving a rule by which at the time the charge is made and the toll is paid it may be known definitely and certain that the toll is legal and payable. Now, if the power is taken from the company, ought not some substitute to be supplied, by which they may at least know how they may escape penalties even if forbidden the beneficial exercise of their franchise? Do you supply them with this substitute by the provisions of this bill? How are they to guess the rates that will carry them without the probabilities of penalties through the jury ordeals? Their only safety will be to fix their rates so low that no jury can possibly find them unreasonable. It will be observed that under the provisions of this bill, a railroad company extending through ten counties may be sued in each of the counties at the same time for different alleged offenses, as defined by this law, but yet upon substantially the same facts, and the juries in six of the counties may find the rates reasonable, and render verdicts for the company; and yet, if the juries in the four other counties shall, as they may, find the rates unreasonable, the company may be fined in sums amounting in the aggregate to $100,000, and yet stand acquitted by a majority of the juries to whom the same facts have been submitted. How is uniformity to be brought about by the verdicts of juries? How a rule established? Will it be said that by appeals to the Supreme Court to set aside verdicts that Court can establish or bring about some uniform rule. Not at all. The Court is powerless in the premises. If the ten verdicts were all appealed, the Court, so far as the verdicts are concerned, under well established rules, would have to confirm all those finding the rates reasonable and those finding them unreasonable. That Court itself has said that this at best is but a mere matter of opinion, a matter about which juries may honestly differ, where the facts are the same even, and that under well-established rules they will not interfere to disturb the verdict, although the Court itself would have found differently from the jury. It will thus be seen that there can be no rule established by the ever-varying verdicts of juries, and when we consider that, in the absence of a rule, these railroad companies are all the while heaping upon themselves unnumbered penalties from their utter inability to guess by what rule to be governed, so as to be safe, who will dare say that the effect, and unnecessary effect, of this is not to effectually impair that provision of their charters giving them the express authority to fix their own tolls.

The speaker here went on to illustrate the elements that would enter into the calculation by a jury in fixing rates, and illustrate how juries might honestly differ on all and each of those different items that entered into the consideration of the question of reasonable rates, and demonstrated the utter hopelessness of uniformity in jury verdicts upon the question of rates.

The House rejected the Senate amendment striking out the eighth section, by 83 to 37, and the amendment striking out the ninth section by 80 to 37. The bill goes back to the Senate, which, judging from the expression of Senators, will not recede. A conference committee seems inevitable.

Mr. Hay's speech has shaken the confidence of many on the bill, but it is the best that can be done at this late day.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REVENUE LAW.

House bill 505, which passed the House, is intended to amend the Revenue law. A provision relieving bankers from making oath to their returns was stricken out, as there was some doubt in the House as to whether it was safe to trust bankers. Another clause which relieved deposits in savings banks from taxation, as part of the assets of the bank, was also rejected, so that the taxation of deposits remains as now,—they are taxed twice, as part of the assets of the bank and as part of the assets of the depositor. Of course the bank deducts its part of the tax from the interest due the depositor and thereby the depositor pays taxes twice on the same money. The section providing that Treasurers of counties should be ex-officio County Collectors was drawn out. The bill as passed re-enacts the emergency act passed at the beginning of the session extending the time of the Collectors to make final settlement from March 20 instead of Feb. 28 as heretofore, and the County Collectors must make final settlement with the Auditor on April 15 instead of March 5, as heretofore. In case of appeal from County to Circuit Courts, a bond for twice the amount of costs must be given. The provision that a bond for the amount of the tax shall be given was rejected because a Cook County Court has recently decided it would be equivalent to "purchasing justice," and justice should not be on sale in this State. The section providing that personal property should not be liable for taxes on real estate was taken out of this bill and passed separately. No. 505 will be amended in important particulars in the Senate.

BILLS APPROVED.

The Governor signed bills as follows: Providing for the removal of cemeteries; providing for funding county orders and issuing bonds in lieu thereof, running twenty years and bearing 6 to 10 per cent interest; amending Sec. 26 of the Practice act; amending "an act in regard to contracts under seal and relating to sales of real estate;" amending Sec. 6 of the Miners' act so that boys of 12 may work in mines; appropriating the ordinary expense of the Southern Insane Asylum; for the Blind Asylum; and for the Feeble-Minded Institute.

VIADUCTS.

Mr. Cullerton introduced a bill some time ago, which was referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. It is now in the House on second reading. The principal section reads:

Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use, without just compensation; nor shall any viaduct, bridge, or tunnel, nor any embankment, excavation, or causeway, or other approach to any such viaduct, bridge, or tunnel, or any support or appurtenance to any such viaduct, bridge, or tunnel be constructed or made in, upon, over, across or under any avenue, street, alley, square, or other public highway or public grounds in any city, town, or village in this State, whereby the property abutting on the part of such avenue, street, alley, square, or other public highway or public grounds occupied by or used for any such viaduct, bridge, or tunnel, or any embankment, excavation, or causeway, or other approach to any such viaduct, bridge, or tunnel, or any support or appurtenance to the same, will or may be injured or damaged or made less useful or convenient, or depreciated in value without just compensation therefor to the owner or owners of such property, and in all cases in which compensation is not made by the State in its corporate capacity, such compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, as hereinafter prescribed.

STATIONERY BILLS.

The time has arrived when the Chairmen of the Committees should show their hands and rise and explain how much it cost them, or rather the State, for stationery during the session. A good example has been set by the Chairmen of three Committees, Contingent Expenses (Jones); Elections (Farrier); and Executive Department (Lane); whose entire stationery bill amounted to $19.85, less than $6.62 each. This is a "reasonable maximum rate." It is suspected, however, that many Chairmen cannot "pan out" as handsomely, and as there is a resolution of the House requiring them to report before adjournment, they should be getting ready, as an omission to do so will subject them to the suspicion that their accounts are extravagant.

WATER-POWER PRIVILEGES.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Canal and River Improvement authorizing the incorporation of the owners of water-powers on the running streams of the State for the purpose of damming and otherwise improving and adding to the water-power of the same. It is principally designed to enable the owners of land on the banks of the Fox River, below Elgin, to increase their mill-power. It does not ask for any appropriation from the State. The parties interested are to be assessed equitably, according to the benefits to be derived by them. The bill was read a first time and ordered printed.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. Bradwell moved to reconsider the vote by which the following section in this bill was stricken out: "The Board shall have power to permit such minors under their guardianship as they shall judge fit subjects for such treatment to be placed out under the care of any proper person or persons in this State, on written permits, to be kept and retained by such person or persons during the pleasure of the Board, not exceeding the term of sentence, and subject at all times to the regulations and control of the Board."

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The bill changing the day for electing School Directors from Saturday to Friday, to accommodate the Seventh-Day Baptists, was lost for want of a constitutional majority in the House, receiving but 64 votes.

EDUCATIONAL.

The House bill providing for compulsory education was taken up, when Mr. Streetor moved to amend so that no child should be eligible to attend the public schools until he could present a certificate that he has been employed at manual labor for at least four months in the year. This being considered a side blow at the bill, it met with little favor, the vote being 7 yeas to 88 nays. Mr. Thornton moved to lay the bill on the table, which was lost—yeas, 43; nays, 66, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. It will hardly pass.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, April 25, 1873.

The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a. m., President Early in the chair.

COLLECTION OF WAGES.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE introduced a bill in relation to the collection of wages of laborers.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. STEELE—A petition from the Supervisors and citizens of Coles County asking the repeal of the law increasing the jurisdiction of County Courts.

By Mr. YAGER—From members of the Bar of Madison County against the repeal of the law increasing the jurisdiction of County Courts.

By Mr. VORIS—Petition from citizens of Tower Hill, asking railroad legislation and changes in the collection and disposition of the school fund.

THE COMPROMISE RAILROAD BILL

was then taken up for consideration by sections. Sections 1 and 2 were approved.

Mr. DORE offered an amendment to Sec. 3 by striking out that clause which prohibits railroads from charging more for the transportation of freight, etc., where there is no competition than where there is competition. After debate this was lost—yeas, 8; nays, 32.

Mr. CANFIELD offered an amendment to the section, providing that the question of whether or not discrimination exists at competing points be left to a jury upon evidence. Lost—yeas, 7; nays, 30.

Mr. STARNE offered an amendment, inserting after the word quantity "or quantities." Lost.

Mr. SHELDON offered an amendment to the section allowing special rates for large quantities of freight, &c.

Mr. Sheldon's amendment was rejected—yeas, 12; nays, 29—and the section was adopted.

The fourth and fifth sections were adopted.

Mr. DOW offered an amendment to the sixth section, providing that the act shall not be so construed as to prohibit railroads making special rates with persons engaged in mining or manufacturing business, with respect to such business.

Mr. McGRATH offered an amendment providing that farmers may be allowed to ship their products at whatever rates they may agree upon. Lost, as follows:

YEAS.

Brown,	Lee,	Reynolds,
Dow,	McGrath,	Starne,
Hampton,	Murphy,	Voris—10.
Kehoe,		

NAYS.

Archer,	Glenn,	Strong,
Baldwin,	Hinchcliffe,	Thompson,
Burke,	Hundley,	Ware,
Crews,	Jacobs,	Warren,
Cummings,	Nicholson,	Whiting,
Castle,	Palmer,	Wilcox,
Casey,	Patterson,	Williamson,
Donahue,	Sanford,	Yager,
Ferrell,	Sheppard,	Youngblood—27.

Mr. BROWN offered an amendment allowing special rates to mining and manufacturers' interests, and also to farmers shipping their products within or without the State. Lost—yeas, 11; nays, 27, and Sec. 6 was adopted.

Sec. 7 was adopted.

Secs. 8 and 9 having been stricken out, Sec. 10 was next considered.

Mr. DOW offered an amendment providing that this act shall not apply to passenger and freight cars in transit through this State, or from without the State to points in the State. Lost—yeas, 15; nays, 26.

The section was then adopted. Also Secs. 11 and 12 ordered to a third reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read a third time and passed—yeas, 36; nays, 6, as follows:

YEAS.

Archer,	Glenn,	Shepard,
Baldwin,	Hampton,	Starne,
Brooks,	Hinchcliffe,	Steele,
Brown,	Hundley,	Strong,
Burke,	Jacobs,	Voris,
Canfield,	Murphy,	Ware,
Castle,	Nicholson,	Warren,
Crews,	Palmer,	Whiting,
Cummings,	Patterson,	Wilcox,
Casey,	Reynolds,	Williamson,
Donahue,	Sanford,	Yager,
Ferrell,	Sheldon,	Youngblood—36.

NAYS.

Dow,	Lee,	Thompson,
Kehoe,	McGrath,	Waite—6.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Burns,	Green,	Henry,
Casey,	Gundlach,	Short—7.
Cunningham,		

A motion to reconsider was made and tabled.

Mr. DOW gave notice that he would file a protest against the passage of the bill.

Adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate concurred in the Senate amendments to the Senate bill appropriating $46,000 annually in aid of the Northern Insane Asylum.

House bill 564, appropriating $23,000 to the same institution for deficiency in ordinary expenses was read a third time and passed—ayes, 38; nays, none.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to Senate bill 79, in aid of the Deaf and Dumb Institution; also in amendments to Senate bill in aid of the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville.

House bill 488, appropriating $132,625 in aid of the Northern Insane Asylum at Elgin, was read a third time and passed—ayes 36; noes 1.

Leave was given Senator Casey to record his name as voting for the compromise Railroad bill.

The General Appropriation bill was read a third time.

Mr. LEE moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to make an amendment striking out the two mill school tax, and substituting therefor $1,000,000. Carried—yeas, 28; nays, 18.

Senate bill 400, enabling cemetery companies to sell land not required for burial purposes, was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 11.

A motion to reconsider was carried, and the bill filed.

Senate bill 340, making appropriations for the purchase of heating apparatus for the Normal University, at Normal, passed—yeas, 31; nays, 78.

House bill 245 making an appropriation for the Southern Normal University. Passed—ayes, 28; noes, 8.

A call of the Senate showing but twenty-five Senators present, the Sergeant-at-Arms sent for absentees.

FISH BILL.

Senate bill securing the free passage of fish throughout the waters of the State was passed—yeas, 27; nays, 8.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee on Appropriations reported back Senate bill 32, amended according to instructions, and the Senate concurred in the report. The bill was ordered to third reading.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The following additional bills were passed: House bill 555, fixing the time for holding Circuit Court in the several districts. Yeas, 35; nays, 1.

Providing for copying the laws and journals of the General Assembly. Yeas, 36; nays, 0.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill authorizing certain railroads to change their termini. Read a first time.

House bill repealing the act providing for Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Winnebago County was read a second time.

An Executive message, recommending such action, being read, Mr. STARNE offered a joint resolution authorizing the State-House Commissioners to purchase a lot of ground adjacent to the new State-House, on which to erect a building for steam heating works for the new State-House. Referred.

Senate bill 360, in regard to forcible entry and detainer, was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Johnson.

COUNTY COURTS.

House bill 585, modifying the extended jurisdiction of County Courts, was ordered to a third reading.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Senate bill No. 7, to provide a State Reform School for juvenile offenders.

An amendment, striking out the provision authorizing the Board of Managers in their discretion to hire out such minors, was adopted.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL OFFICERS.

House bill 418, amending Sec. 42, of the School law, and changing the day of electing school officers from Saturday to Friday.

Mr. MOORE (Marshall) moved to recommit, so as to have the bill made to apply also to the election of women to such offices. Lost.

The bill failed to pass—yeas, 64; nays, 44.

EDUCATIONAL.

House bill 396, the Compulsory Education bill was taken up.

Mr. Streetor's amendment requiring children to work three months in each year to become entitled to the benefits of the school fund, was lost—yeas, 7; nays, 88.

Mr. THORNTON moved that the bill be laid on the table. Lost—yeas, 43; nays, 63.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

RAILROAD BILLS.

Mr. JONES offered a resolution instructing the Chairman of the Select Committee on Railroads to report back all railroad bills in the possession of the Committee. Tabled.

Recess till 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NEW BILL.

By McLAUGHLIN—In relation to the collections of wages.

THE COMPROMISE RAILROAD BILL.

House bill 574, the House Railroad bill, was taken up, the question being upon concurring in the Senate amendments.

The first amendment, striking out Sec. 6, was discussed at length by Messrs. HART, STARR, OBERLY, and DUNHAM, against Messrs. HAY, ALEXANDER, and POLLOCK in favor of concurring.

The previous question was ordered, and the House refused to concur in the adoption of the amendment—yeas, 37; nays, 83, as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander (Mont-	Granger,	Pennell,
gomery),	Henry,	Pollock,
Armstrong (La-	Herrington,	Ray,
Salle),	Herting,	Rountree,
Ballow,	Hopkins,	Sheridan,
Barkley,	Inscore,	Swan,
Bishop (McHenry),	Jackson,	Thomas,
Carpenter,	Jones,	Wayman,
Connolly,	Kann,	Webster,
Cronkrite,	Lietze,	Weinheimer,
Cullerton,	McLaughlin,	Westfall,
Easley,	Moose,	Wick,
Flanders,	Neville,	Wood—37

NAYS.

Alexander (Craw-	Gridley,	Penfield,
ford),	Halpin,	Plowman,
Anderson,	Hart,	Quinn,
Bishop (Edgar),	Harvey,	Race,
Blakely,	Hawes,	Ramey,
Bocock,	Hite (Madison),	Rankin,
Bradwell,	Hildrup,	Rogers,
Branson,	Heiks,	Savage,
Bryant,	James,	Sawyer,
Bullard,	Jessup,	Scott,
Casey,	Johnston,	Senne,
Cassedy,	Lemma,	Shaw,
Chambers,	Lewis,	Sherman,
Collins,	Loomis,	Shumway,
Crawford,	Mann,	Snow,
Darnell,	Marsh,	Starr,
Davis,	Mazzie,	Stewart (Winne-
Dement,	McAdams,	bago),
Dewey,	McPherson,	Stewart (McLean),
Dolan,	Middlecoff,	Streetor,
Dolton,	Mitchell,	Taggart,
Dunham,	Moore, (Marshall),	Thornton,
Efner,	Moffitt,	Truitt,
Forth,	Mulvane,	Virden,
Freeland,	Nulton,	Warner,
Freeman,	Oakwood,	Webber,
Gordon,	Oberly,	Wymore,
Graham,	Orendorff,	Mr. Speaker—83.
Grant,		

The House also refused to concur in striking out the ninth section,—yeas, 37; nays, 80.

Adjourned.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Crazy Mother Strangles and Roasts Two Children.

From the New York World, April 24.

A heartrending and utterly incomprehensible double tragedy was enacted yesterday in the upper floor of the five-story tenement house No. 87 Third street, in the killing of George and Frances Hennessey, aged respectively 3 years and 5 months, by their mother, Annie Hennessey, a good-looking, intelligent, well-conducted woman, only 26 years of age.

Mrs. Hennessey was the wife of George Hennessey, a journeyman shoemaker, and both were born in Ireland, and were married six years ago. Their marital life was one of sobriety, frugality, and affection. Mrs. Hennessey, it is stated, never touched a glass of liquor in her life, and her husband had a horror of inebriety. In addition to the virtues enumerated, Mrs. Hennessey possessed that of being capable of taking care of her household and rendering her home happy and inviting. Her children were as angels to her and were her constant care, and their cleanly appearance and good looks were envied by all the mothers who knew her. The husband bore the reputation of being a steady artisan, and worked hard at his trade, earning good wages, which were disposed of economically, and the couple had already laid by considerable savings.

Mrs. Hennessey's accouchment of the third child, a girl, Frances, five months ago, was a difficult one, and uterine trouble manifested itself, followed by sympathetic mental disorder. Her physicians counseled care, cheerfulness, and attention, and the husband appeared to be devoted to her, and the symptoms, which were those of acute melancholia, mingled with tinges of religious exaltation, seemed to abate. Both husband and wife were rigid Catholics, and followed the ordinances of their religion with great exactitude. The Lenten season this year was observed by Mrs. Hennessey with more than necessary rigor, her devotion and penitence approaching asceticism, and it is said that she was frequently counseled to avail herself of the indulgences granted to women requiring stimulants and good nourishment, but that she refused.

On Tuesday Mrs. Hennessey was prostrated with melancholy, and yesterday morning, instead of preparing her husband's breakfast as was her wont, sat in a chair half-dressed, and seemed to be in great distress. Her husband did not pay much attention to her condition, as he had all along attributed her conduct to ill-health, and had stated to his and her friends and relatives that he thought Annie was going to die, she acted so strangely. Hennessey returned from work about 7 p. m. yesterday, and found the door of his apartment locked. After knocking at the door about half an hour it was opened by his wife, who appeared perfectly calm and said, "George, the children have gone to heaven; come and look." Hennessey, who is a simple, good-hearted fellow, quavered as his wife led him to the bed-room, and was completely prostrated with horror on seeing the corpses of George and Frances in a wash-tub apparently covered with blood. Maria, the eldest child, who is 4 years old, was safe in bed and asleep. Hennessey, who was unwilling to raise an alarm and expose his wife, went immediately to Dr. Thompson, his family physician, in East Twelfth street, who returned with him, and after pronouncing the children dead, went to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-House, and Capt. Walsh promptly arrested the murderess, who had lapsed into a complete idiocy, and had the bodies removed to the station-house.

A police surgeon found that the unfortunate children had been first strangled with tape, and then held down on a stove till the skin was burned off their heads, breasts, backs, and arms, thus giving them a bloody and horrible appearance. They had apparently been dead several hours, and it is conjectured that the unfortunate mother took their lives shortly after noon, and after holding their bodies on the stove, placed them in the washtub, and sat down and watched over them till her husband arrived. Mrs. Hennessey, who is a fine woman of rare and uncommon beauty, sat speechless and as in a trance in the waiting-room at the station-house, totally regardless of what was going on around her, and indifferent to the horrid spectacle of her murdered children, who were placed near her in the washtub in which she had laid them. Her insanity was so evident that her removal to Bellevue Hospital was ordered, and the bodies of the children were removed to the Morgue. As she was about leaving the station-house, she began a rambling, incoherent rhapsody in relation to the murders, and said that she sent her babes to Heaven by strangling them, but finishedher version of the tragedy abruptly, and relapsed into silence. The husband, who appeared to feel his position acutely, was allowed to go home to take care of the surviving child Maria, the only one who escaped the promptings of the demon in her mother's breast.

Sporting Items.

CLEVELAND, O., April 25.—The Cleveland Club has just announced its programme for its summer races, to begin July 29, and continue four days. The premiums aggregate $30,000, and are divided into eleven purses, as follows: $2,500 for 2:34 horses; $3,000 for 2:27 horses; $5,500 for 2:21 horses; $500 for 2:45 horses; $5,000 for 2:24 horses; $3,000 for 2:30 horses; $2,000 for 2:40 horses, and $6,000 free to all. There will be three running races, the proceeds being $300, $500, and $700. The premiums will be awarded according to Rule 36 of the National Association. Entries close July 21, at 9 p. m., at the Secretary's, Sam Briggs, office, 89 Seneca street.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Wall street was very dull. The money situation is improving, call loans ranging from 1-64 per day to 6 per cent per annum, with most of the late business at 7 currency to 7 coin. The express companies brought a million and a half of currency, and several of the largest National Banks are receiving heavy amounts from the interior.

Outstanding legal tenders show an increase of $121,000, while the Treasury currency balance has decreased $150,000.

Sterling was firm, at 108⅛ for long, and 109¼@109⅜ for short, at sight.

Gold was heavy, ranging from 117⅞ to 117¼; closing at 117¼@117⅜. Loans, 2@7 per cent. Clearings, $49,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $112,000. Customs receipts, $355,000.

Governments dull and steady.

State bonds were very quiet.

Railroad bonds were quiet and firm; Hartford and Erie, firsts, declined to 38⅛.

The Stock Exchange was wholly free from excitement, and the market ruled dull the whole day, the fluctuations not exceeding ⅛ per cent. The chief fluctuations were Western Union, 86⅛@85¾@86; Pacific Mail, 59⅛@58¾@58¾; St. Paul; 60⅛@61@60¾@60⅛; Erie, 64¾@65⅜@65.

Sterling, 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¾	Coupons, '67	119¾
5-20s of '62	118¼	Coupons, '68	117⅞
Coupons, '64	118¼	New 5s	116⅛
Coupons, '65	120¼	10-40s	113¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	117¾	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	79¼	North Carolinas, old	25
Tennessees, new	79¼	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	91	St Paul pfd	73
W. U. Tel	86	Wabash	70¾
Quicksilver	39	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	94¼	Fort Wayne	93⅛
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	71	Chicago & Alton	109⅛
Pacific Mail	58¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	110⅛
New York Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅛
Erie	65	C., C. & C	84
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q	110
Harlem	124¾	Lake Shore	92⅞
Harlem pfd	128	Indiana Central	39¼
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	115
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Union Pacific stocks	32⅝
Northwestern	80	Union Pacific bonds	86¾
Northwestern pfd	87	Central Pacific bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	108¾	Del. Lack. & Western	99⅛
N. J. Central	100	B., H. & Erie	3⅛
St. Paul	60⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 25—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 7d@11s 6d; club, 11s 10d@12s 2d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 42s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, April 25—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. California wheat, white, average, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Corn, 27s 9d. Lard, 42s.

LONDON, April 25—5 p. m.—Consols, 93⅝; 5-20s of '65, 91⅞; 5-20s of '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 50⅝.

PARIS, April 25.—Rentes, 55f 77c.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9½d; Orleans, 9¾d. Sales 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 2,000. Sales of the week, 69,000 bales; export, 7,000; speculation 4,000. Stock, 692,000 bales; American, 313,000. Receipts, 64,000 bales; American, 26,000. Actual export, 8,000 bales. Afloat for Liverpool, 541,000 bales; American, 226,000.

California white wheat, average quality, 11s 8d@11s 10d; club do, 11s 10d@12s 2d; red winter, 12s 7d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d.

Lard, 42s. Cheese, 68s.

Receipts of corn for the last three days, 2,500 qrs, of which 1,500 qrs were American. Receipts of wheat for the same time, 6,000 qrs; American, 4,000.

Manchester market quiet and firm.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 25.—BEEVES—Received to-day, 54 cars, or 863 head; total, 261 cars, or 4,200 head for four days, against 4,000 head to same time last week. Market fair; no important change in prices, and offerings all sold; quality, fair. Sales include 12 cars Texas at 11@11½c; 33 cars fair Illinois steers, 6¾ to 7½ cwt, 11½@12½c, and 8 cars good do, 7½ cwt, 12½@13c.

The market for dressed beef does not improve, and dealers regard the present condition of the market unhealthy and unsatisfactory.

SHEEP—To-day 18 cars or 3,340 head, making 8,630 for four days, against 8,200 the same time last week. The bottom appears to have dropped out of the market, and sales to-day were extremely slow at a further decline from yesterday of about ½c, making the total reduction since Friday of last week fully 1c. The offerings embraced some of the choicest clipped sheep received this season, and the highest figure was 6½c, with fair lots selling at 5¼@5½c. A couple of cars of unshorn sheep sold at 7½c. Dealers quote the market weak at 4½@6½c for clipped, and 6½@7½c for unshorn. About 12 car-loads were held over.

HOGS—To-day 43 cars or 5,000 hogs, all owned by the slaughterer. Total for four days 23,300 against 24,746 the same time last week. Live hogs are quoted at 5½@6½c. City dressed are less active and easier, closing at 7½@8c.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, April 25.—BEEVES—There was about the usual attendance of local and transient buyers at the opening of the market yesterday, and a plentiful supply of cattle. A good day's business was done, about 800 head having been disposed of, the sales comprising mostly small bunches to local buyers and butchers. To-day the market opened with a good attendance of Eastern buyers, and although the trade has been rather slow, a large number of sales have been effected. The average quality of the receipts is very much better than last week, with a scarcity of extras. The prices are the same as last week, though the quality obtained at the same prices is much better. There has been considerable holding off by buyers here, and the supply of cattle is very large. A lively business will probably be done to-morrow.

RECEIPTS—The receipts at West Albany in car loads for the week ending to-night are as follows: Cattle, 614; sheep, 59; hogs, 296; horses, 54. The following is the number received this week: Beeves, 10,438; sheep, 11,800; hogs, 29,600; horses, 864.

MILCH COWS—The prices this week are about the same as last week, and buyers are scarce. The receipts number about 80, and the prices are from $45.00 to $65.00—$5.00 to $10.00 off from last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts are a little in excess of last week, and the average quality has been good. Trade has not been brisk, and prices show a decline of ¼@½c per lb. Fine wool sheep, unshorn, 6½@8c; shorn, 5@6½c; lambs, 7½@8½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 25.—There was not much animation in trade to-day, and the jobbing movement was slow and unsatisfactory. Cotton goods were in fair demand. Standard sheetings ruled firm, with Atlantics and Indian Head makes sold ahead. Medium bleached shirtings are irregular, and some brands are lower. Gold Medal sells at 12½c; Amoskeag A 16c, and Whittinsville 4-4 13½c. Pequot bleached sheetings, 37½c for 8-4, and 42½c for 9-4 widths. Hamilton ticks are sold ahead. Denims are in demand and firm. Prints rule quiet. Foreign goods are dull, except black alpacas and plain dress fabrics. Silks and ribbons are quiet.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 25.—CATTLE—To-day, including 27 cars to arrive, 1,428; total for the week, 9,367, or 551 cars against 515 cars the same time last week. Not sufficient cattle to make a quotable market; most of the arrivals through consignments; all stock in the yards either sold or shipped, except a few odds and ends. Sales: 85 Illinois steers, av 1,075 to 1,447 lbs, at $6.25@6.87½; 20 Michigan steers, av 1,155 lbs, at $5.35; 16 rough Missouri steers, av 1,268 lbs, at $5.62½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, including reported arrivals, 4,000; total for the week, 16,200, against 8,400 the same time last week. Market closed heavy at ½c decline from last week's closing prices on all grades. No sales to-day. Some few loads held over. Western wooled sheep, $5.50@6.25; Western clipped, $5.00@6.00, according to quality.

HOGS—To-day, including reported arrivals, 6,400; total for the week 20,800, against 24,300 the same time last week. Most of the arrivals and offerings were light hogs. Eastern buyers refuse to purchase, alleging that owners hold their stock out of proportion to prices either East or West, leaving them no margin for shipping. Trade is confined to almost entirely supplying the immediate wants of local butchers. Sales of 570 Ohio hogs, 173 to 223 lbs, at $6.00@6.20; 100 Ohio stillers, av. 200 lbs, at $5.90; 472 Kentucky hogs, 124 to 172 lbs, at $6.10.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 25.—PETROLEUM—Crude higher, at $2.40 per brl at Parker's Landing; refined firmer and higher, at 16½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 25.—COTTON—A little better for export demand; middling uplands, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.80@6.30; common to good extra, $6.90@7.45; good to choice, $7.35@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.00@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour steady at $4.10@5.50. Corn meal steady. Wheat firmer; receipts, 19,000 bu; choice No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.70; No. 2 Chicago, $1.65@1.65½; No. 3 spring, $1.58@1.63. Rye quiet; State, 94c. Barley dull; Canada, $1.25. Malt nominal. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 12,000 bu; old mixed Western in store, 68@68½c; new, 69@69½c; yellow, 71c. Oats active and higher; receipts, 21,000 bu; new mixed Western, 53@56c; white, 55@57c; black, 51@55c; old mixed Western in store, 54c.

SEEDS—Clover seed quiet at $8.50@9.00; timothy quiet at $3.30@4.00.

EGGS—In fair demand; Western, 16@16½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar unchanged. Molasses easier; Porto Rico, 57@60c. Rice steady at 8¼@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10c; refined, 20¼@20½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 54½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; new mess, $19.75; prime mess, $18.00@18.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats a shade easier; shoulders 7⅝c; middles firm; long clear, 10c; short clear, 10½c; June, 10½c. Lard heavy and lower; Western steam, 9½c; kettle, 9⅞c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 30@37c.

CHEESE—Dull at 12@15½c.

WHISKY—Easier; 90½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, April 25.—Wheat steady; prime white Canada, $2.08½. Corn quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 red held at $1.78; No. 2, $1.64. Corn better; mixed held at 50@51c. Oats held higher; No. 1 State, 44c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—In fair demand; car lots, 16½c; small lots, 19½c; Ohio legal test, 25@25½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family and fancy, $6.50@9.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; held firm; mess pork, $18.75@19.00. Bacon—shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10½c. Plain hams, 13@13½c; sugar-cured, fancy, 14@14½c, all packed. Bulk shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 9½c, all loose. Lard—Choice leaf in tierces, 9½@10c.

WHISKY—Steady at 86@87c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; Minnesota spring, $1.30; No. 3 red fall wanted at $1.60; held higher. Corn steady; No. 2, 36c; mixed, on track, 45@46½c for yellow and white, sacked. Oats firmer; No. 2, 31½@32c on track; 35@36c sacked. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye firm—offerings light.

WHISKY—Firm at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; $18.75 spot; $19.25 June; $19.50 August. Bulk meats held firmly, but nothing doing. Bacon steady and firm for spot; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10½c. Options irregular and closed easier; clear sides, 10½@10½c for May; 10½@11c for June. Lard held firmly at 9½c, with 9½c bid.

HOGS—Higher; $4.90@5.50.

CATTLE—Active and firm; fair to extra steers, 4@7c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; $7.50@7.75. Wheat steady; $1.65@1.67. Corn steady; 43c. Rye in better demand; 80c. Oats in fair demand and higher; 40@47c. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork nominal at $18.75@19.00 spot; $19.00 bid buyer May. Sales, $19.75@20.00, buyer June. Lard quiet and firm; steam, 9½c, generally held higher; kettle, 9½c, offerings light. Bulk meats quiet and firm for spot, good demand for future; shoulders, 7@7½c; sales, 7 1-16c; clear ribs, 9½@9½c; clear 9½@9½c; sales, 10½c, buyer June. Bacon firm shoulders, 8c; clear rib 10c; clear, 10½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 85c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.35½; No. 2, $1.27½. Oats firm; No. 2, 31½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 41c. Rye firm; No. 1, 69c. Barley firm; No. 2, 85c. Freights to Buffalo 14c, Oswego, 20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 87,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat active and higher; extra white Michigan, $2.00; No. 1 do, $1.89; amber Michigan, $1.74@1.75, spot; $1.75½@1.76 seller June; No. 1 red, $1.79@1.80; No. 2, $1.74@1.75. Corn steady; large sales for future; high mixed, 45½c; spot, 45½c; seller May, 46½c; seller June, low mixed, 45@45½c. Oats higher; No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 40c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 12,000; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 89,000; oats, 1,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, $2.02; No. 1, $1.92½@1.93; amber, $1.73½@1.74. Corn steady; yellow, 50@51c. Oats steady, at 39½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XXX $7.55@7.50; choice extra, $8.75@10.00. Corn quiet; 57@60c. Oats supply good; demand fair; 45@46c.

BRAN—Quiet; 82½@85c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $21.00; choice, $26.00@28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $19.00; dry-salt, firmer, 8½@9½@10c; bacon active and firmer; 8½@10½@10½c; hams, 14½@15c; lard advancing; refined tierce, 9½c; keg, 10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses—Nothing doing. Coffee 17@19c.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 4,700 bales good ordinary at 16c; low middling, 17½c; middling, 18½c; middling Orleans, 18½c; receipts, 2,204; exports, Liverpool, 2,713; coast, 418; Continent, 494; stock 163,875; week's sales, 26,000; receipts, net, 19,000; gross, 20,501; exports, Liverpool, 22,517; other foreign ports, 10,743; coast, 2,371.

WHISKY—89@93c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very quiet; superfine, $4.50@5.25; extras, $5.95@6.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.50@8.40. Wheat—prime scarce and firmly held; red, $1.90@1.92. Rye quiet at 83@85c. Corn fairly active; yellow, 61½@63c; white, 65c. Oats dull; white, 51@52c; mixed, 47@49½c.

PROVISIONS—In good demand at full prices.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14c; refined, 19½@19½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn—Mixed Western nominal at 66c spot; 64@64½c for July and August. Oats firm; Western mixed, 48@50c; white, 52@53c. Rye quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Western active and scarce; good to choice tub, 38@42c.

WHISKY—Nominal at 91c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 25.—Market bare, preventing trade. One car corn sold on track at 55c, and 1 car in store at 56c. Also 2 cars white Michigan wheat.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, April 25.—The stmr Baker arrived at Peru to-day, towing one ice barge, and canalboat Andrew Jackson, light, departed, towing two barges of ice for St. Louis.

The river is still falling, but there is plenty of water throughout its length. The boats W. T. Rockwood, loaded with lumber for St. Louis, and the Ocean, light, destination unknown, passed out of the canal to-day. Nothing passed in.

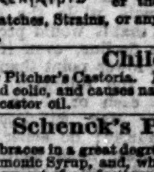
CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 25.

ARRIVED—Onondaga, Morris, 5,600 bu corn; Orion, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; J. Menard, Ottawa, 5,950 bu corn; Gen. Rosecrans, Ottawa, 105 tons coal; Midgie, Marseilles, 5,800 bu corn; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 5,800 bu corn; Wave, Morris, 5,500 bu corn; Lily, Morris, 4,000 bu corn; Cuba, Ottawa, 7,300 bu oats, 8,180 lbs sundries; Chicago Belle, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Omaha, Seneca, 3,500 bu corn, 4,000 bu oats; Traveler, 89 yds stone; Georgia, Seneca, 6,400 bu corn, also a number of stone-boats.

CLEARED—S. F. Gale, Lockport, 40 cds bark; Banner, LaSalle, 117,345 feet lumber; prop Storm, LaSalle, 100,559 feet lumber; also, a number of boats, all light.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You Can Bet Your Bottom Dollar



That there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used-up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is wonderful.

CENTAUR

Children Cry

For Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the taste as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS. Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

DRY GOODS.

JUST THREE DAYS MORE.

WE CONTINUE OUR

Cost Sale

But Three Days Longer.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.,

146 & 148 Twenty-second-st.,

AND

196 & 198 West Madison-st.

We open at our New Store, 79 and 81 STATE-ST., between Randolph and Washington (the old location), on THURSDAY NEXT, May 1.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC Metal Work,

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Copper Weather Vanes, Emblematic Signs, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture Brackets, and Store Stools, Wholesale and Retail.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile, Vault Lights and Rings constantly on hand.

FOR SALE.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in market for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

In the great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards, on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres!

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES!

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government lands open for entry under the Homestead law, near this great railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of railroad land.

Sectional Maps, showing the land; also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new maps mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,

Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

TENTS

For sale cheap; 500 Wall, House, and Hotel Tents, complete, mostly new, and in first-class order, suitable for Emigration, Families going West, Colonization Societies, Railroad Building Parties, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, State Fairs, Camp-Meetings, &c. Just received, and with other kinds of Quartermaster and Ordnance Stores, to be sold cheap.

COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

MAY 1, 1873.

HASKELL BROS.,

Trunk Manufacturers, have a lot of large cheap Packing Trunks at cost for a few days. TRIBUNE BUILDING (Basement). Also 27 WEST MADISON-ST.

REMOVAL.

Turpin, Cottrell & Co.

HAVE REMOVED

TO 52 STATE-ST.,

Where they have a complete stock of Hardware, Bronze Goods, Cutlery, Tools, &c.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, General Agents.

GENERAL NOTICE.

VACATION TOUR IN EUROPE.

THE RECTOR OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOL intends to spend the summer vacation in Europe, visiting London, Paris, Switzerland, and the Rhine. A few young ladies will be taken in care of his wife; the party not to exceed ten; whole expense from New York and return, including travel, hotels, and sight-seeing, $600 currency. Application should be made at once to the undersigned, inclosing $50, to secure passage.

REV. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Rector of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill.

TO RENT.

DOUBLE BASEMENT TO RENT,

Under Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., 40x185 feet, suitable for first-class Restaurant or Coffee House, or will be rented for business or storage purposes. Apply on premises, up stairs.

TO RENT, DENTIST'S OFFICE.

Front rooms, S. W. cor. Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st. Inquire at MANDEL BROS.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, AT THE CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD COMPANY,

Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 25.

The demand for accommodation in the local money market is steadily increasing. Many merchants who have recently got into new stores at an increase of expense for rent complain of the effects of the backwardness of the spring in preventing trade, both with the city and country, and of meagre collections in the country for goods sold last fall. As mentioned yesterday, the loans of the banks are unusually large, but there seems to be a good supply of money in the street offered for the purchase of paper based on real estate security, and to a considerable extent also for prime commercial paper. The selling of commercial paper in the street here is, however, comparatively a new business yet. The majority of the private money-lenders here have for years past given the preference to real estate security, though it seems probable that the negotiation of commercial paper in the street will soon grow to much larger proportions.

New York exchange continues scarce, and the demand is so much larger than the supply of bills made against shipments of products, that several of the banks are shipping currency to New York from day to day. The price between banks is 50c to 60c per $1,000 premium.

OFFICIAL REGULATION OF THE BUSINESS OF PRIVATE BANKERS.

The following is the text of a bill which has been introduced in the State Legislature of New York, read twice, reported favorably by the Committee on Banks, and committed to the Committee of the Whole:

An Act in relation to private bankers who receive money on deposit.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons, firms, or corporations now engaged in the business of private banking and receiving money on deposit, are hereby required, on or before the 1st day of July, 1873, and all persons, firms, and corporations who may hereafter engage in the business of private banking, shall, before commencing such business, be required to report to the Superintendent of the Bank Department their name and place of business, and shall thereafter, whenever they change their location, or whenever any firm doing such business shall change its firm name, notify the Superintendent of the fact of such change.

SEC. 2. After the first day of July, 1873, all persons, firms and corporations doing the business of private bankers, and receiving money on deposit as aforesaid, shall be required to make quarterly reports to the Superintendent of the Bank Department, and shall be subject to all the provisions of Chapter 419 of the Session Laws of 1847, and all amendments thereto regulating the reports of incorporated banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, so far as the same may be applicable to such private banking business.

SEC. 3. All such persons, firms or corporations failing to make report to the Superintendent of the Bank Department, as provided in Sec. 1 of this act, or who shall fail to make such quarterly reports, shall be subject to the same penalties now prescribed by law in case of the failure or neglect of any bank, banking association, or individual banker to make such reports.

The proposal to pass such a law as the foregoing is certainly a startling innovation in financial affairs, and, while it must be admitted, that when a man, or a firm, set up the business of holding other people's money in trust as *bankers*, they do assume responsibilities somewhat greater and of a more public character than those of any kind of merchant, trader, or agent, the advisability of passing such a law is scarcely apparent, because if the State once enters upon the task of regulating the affairs of any but *corporations*, it would be difficult to tell where to stop.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	118	118¼
5-20s of '64	118	118¼
5-20s of '65	118	118¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	119½	120
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117¼	117⅞
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119¼	119⅞
10-40s	117¾	117⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue)	113¼	113⅞
Gold and Gold Coupons	115¾	116⅛
Gold Exchange	117⅞	117⅞
Sterling Exchange		117⅞
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		108¾@109¾
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		99¼ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	92@95	99¼ & int.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, April 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Taylor st, 188 ft e of Western av, n f, 25x150 ft, dated April 23; consideration, $900.

Corwin st, 164 ft s of Moore st, e f, 24x99 ft, dated April 21; consideration, $600.

Thirteenth st, near n w corner of Paulina st, s f, Lot 48, dated April 21; consideration, $950.

Mather st, near s e corner of Halsted st, n f, 25x119 ft, dated April 24; consideration, $2,500.

Prairie av, n of Eighteenth st, w f, 25½ ft to alley, dated April 14; consideration, $10,500.

Mark st, s of and near West Chicago av, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 25, 1872; consideration, $550.

Lot 9, in Yates' Block 42, in Elston's Addition, dated March 21; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 18 of Lots 1 to 33, in e ½ of Block 26, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated April 9; consideration, $800.

Lot 51 in Bogue's Lots 12 to 16, in Block 6, Rockwell's Addition, dated April 23; consideration, $1,500.

Cornelia st, 150 ft e of Noble st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $2,160.

Dudley st, between Webster av and Harvey st, w f, Lot 65, dated April 25; consideration, $1,000.

Lot on st near Central Park, 376 8-10 ft s of Lake st, e f, 383½x124 ft, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $15,333.

Michigan av, n of and near Mosely School, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $15,000.

West Chicago av, between Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, Lots 8 and 9, dated April 25; consideration, $1,350.

Tinkham av, near s e cor of Chicago av, w f, Lot 43, dated April 3; consideration, $600.

Lots 17 and 18, in sub-Block 2 of Blocks 14, 16, and 17, of e ½ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated April 10; consideration, $6,000.

Illinois st, between North Dearborn and State sts, n f, sub-Lot 4, dated April 24; consideration, $3,300.

West Van Buren st, 167 2-10 ft e of Paulina st, n f, 26 x117 ft, dated April 24; consideration, $11,500.

West Polk st, 378 ft w of Western av, n f, 50x124¾ ft, dated April 10; consideration, $2,000.

West Chicago av, s w cor of Harding av, e 50 ft of Lots 1 to 4, dated April 7; consideration, $1,000.

North Curtis st, between Indiana and Hubbard sts, e f, Lot 11, dated April 24; consideration, $1,700.

Same, with improvements, dated April 24; consideration, $3,800.

The premises No. 45 South Hoyne st, dated April 1; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 26 in Block 18 of e ½, Sec 31, 39, 14, dated April 19; consideration, $550.

Lot 20 in Block 13 of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated April 21; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 13 of Lots 1 to 29 of w ½ Block 26, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated April 21; consideration, $900.

Lot 12 in same, dated April 21; consideration, $900.

Sampson st, between Laflin and Loomis sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 21; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 22 to 24 in Block 30 in Touhy & Rogers' Addition to Ravenswood, dated April 24; consideration, $3,750.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 30 and 39, in Block 15, of Adam Smith's Subdivision, in s w ¼ of Sec 36, 39, 13, dated April 24; consideration, $600.

Lots 16 and 17, in Resubdivision of Block 7, in Walker & Stinson's w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated July 26, 1870; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 1 to 10, in Wisner's Lots 35 to 38, town of Brighton, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 19, in Block 1, of Child's Subdivision in Ridgewood, dated April 8; consideration, $2,500.

Block 2, in Layton, Martin & Clarke's s ½ n ½ of s w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14 (6¾ acres), dated April 15; consideration, $33,338.

Lots 1 to 3 and 22 to 24, in Block 57, village of Hyde Park, dated April 11; consideration, $12,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,907	4,550	6,727	4,288
Wheat, bu	6,380	1,750	19,302	44,000
Corn, bu	75,840	101,820	51,273	388,602
Oats, bu	29,510	28,290	24,217	89,458
Rye, bu	1,870	2,100	....	958
Barley, bu	7,200	2,555	8,498	5,686
Grass seed, lbs	50,990	83,720	22,563	47,458
Flax seed, lbs	2,128	25,000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	....	1,844	....
Cured meats, lbs	230,830	90,630	693,420	911,776
Beef, brls	....	35	130	....
Pork, brls	....	266	364	277
Lard, lbs	95,070	8,900	171,000	46,275
Tallow, lbs	35,410	16,670	3,000	3,131
Butter, lbs	35,975	33,820	9,500	....
Dressed hogs, No	51	9	....	....
Live hogs, No	14,383	9,885	3,791	2,002
Cattle, No	4,008	2,278	2,424	3,174
Sheep, No	958	1,100	506	588
Hides, lbs	122,315	97,020	196,992	117,522
Highwines, brls	250	350	334	301
Wool, lbs	63,480	163,920	29,540	2,557
Potatoes, bu	5,613	3,188	988	1,091
Lumber, m ft	1,969	1,000	1,314	697
Shingles, m	1,440	1,924	1,746	2,073
Lath, m	375	315	84	....
Salt, brls	....	....	1,308	1,328

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,417 bu wheat; 4,753 bu corn; 4,710 bu oats; 839 bu rye; 2,590 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 6 cars wheat; 115 cars corn; 23,300 bu rejected do by canal; 38 cars oats; 1 car rye; 12 cars barley. Total (164 cars), 96,000 bu.

The New York telegrams to our Board of Trade will, in future, quote wheat according to its quality, answering to choice, good, fair, and poor, which will nearly correspond with our grades of No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and rejected. If they should exactly correspond, the change will be satisfactory; but some doubts were expressed on 'Change to-day in regard thereto. A little experience will enable operators to judge of the value of the new plan as compared with the old.

The unfortunate end of Mons. A. de Belloy caused quite a sympathetic thrill on 'Change to-day, where he was highly respected. A contribution of more than $1,000 was made during the session for the relief of his destitute family. The list was headed with $100, subscribed by the large-hearted "Billy" Murray; who, unlike so many others, always has his purse open when there is anything in it.

We are authorized to say that the cost of our State grain inspection will be less this year than last.

It is understood that experiments are now being made by a certain chemist in this city (for pay), the purpose being to find out some other than the sulphur process for making barley unnaturally white. They want to be able to evade the charge of making brimstone barley while keeping up the cheat.

A mixing and doctoring concern has recently been started outside the regular area of business, which draws grain from our elevators, puts it through certain processes, and then sends it back to elevator, the chances on singling out the cars on track being much less than if they had been run in from only a short distance. It is understood that the Inspectors have already dealt with some of the product in a way that makes the operation unprofitable.

A car-load of rejected barley, that had been put through the sulphur bath, sold on 'Change at $1.15 per bu a day or two ago. Some idea may be gained from this of the profits attending the brimstone process; and some notion of the anger of those who are afraid that their occupation will be gone.

It has been suggested that the best way to put a summary stop to the recognition of doctored grain would be to sue the State for the difference of (say) 10c per bu on all the so-called No. 2 barley that has been recently shipped out from certain elevators. The law provides that No. 2 barley shall be "sound" as well as "reasonably clean"; and it is alleged that a great deal of unsound barley has been drawn out on receipts for No. 2. There are parties on 'Change who would willingly subscribe towards the cost of such suit, in the hope of thereby aiding to place the trade once more on a right basis.

There is considerable outcry among grain shippers in reference to the irregularity in rail freights, which is perhaps exaggerated in the telling. Numerous complaints are made that some parties can have grain shipped for 5c per 100 lbs less than is charged to others shipping to the same points. The difference is said to be made in the shape of drawbacks, which cannot very well be reached by law.

Several hints are thrown out to the effect that the sales of lumber cargoes made within the past few days have been reported at some 50c per 1,000 feet above the selling prices. Parties guilty of such practices should remember the fate of Ananias and Sapphira.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more steady to-day, with an aggregate of business about equal to the winter average, but much less than is usual at this time of the year. Receipts were again light, which made offerings small, and the weather was in that uncertain phase where no one seemed to be able to make up his mind about the future. Accounts from the country vary widely. Some say that none of the crops are more than half in, while others say that very little remains to be done in that direction. All agree, however, that the season is backward.

The leading features of the dry goods market were without noticeable change. The weather continues unfavorable for an active trade movement, but our leading jobbers were moderately busy and the aggregate distribution made a very fair showing. Standard qualities of brown, bleached, and colored cottons remain steady and firm, while the less popular brands are weak and variable. There was further improvement in the grocery market, the demand exhibiting a further increase, while the prevalent feeling was sensibly firm. Sugars are beginning to move on a liberal scale, the low prices now current having attracted the attention of buyers, and holders are looking for an early reaction from the depression that for some time past has characterized the market. Coffees, syrups, spices, and indeed most articles in the list, were held with a fair degree of firmness. Butter was in demand at full previous rates, the wants of local consumers alone proving nearly equal to the supply. Bagging remains quiet and steady at 37c for Stark, 34½c for Lewiston, and 32½c for American. Nothing new was developed in the canned goods market. Some of the more staple articles, such as corn, tomatoes, and peaches, were moving with some freedom, but the general trade was slack. Cheese was inactive and weak, the supply consisting chiefly of low grades. Coal met with only a light inquiry, and prices were nominally the same as have been current for a month past. In the market for dried fruits there was no decided change. The movement in domestics was again sluggish, and prices continue to favor buyers. Imported varieties were quiet also, though generally firm. Fish were quoted steady. Hay was scarce at yesterday's advance. Hides were quiet and less firm, buyers seeming disinclined to pay former quotations. Leather continues firm. The inquiry for the leading oils was somewhat more active on local account, but the orders from the country continue light. Prices were firm at 19½c for carbon, at 77c for extra lard, at 88c for whale, and at 67@68c for turpentine. Pig iron, tobacco and wood were unchanged.

There was a moderate amount of trading at the lumber yards this morning, at about former prices. Business at the wholesale market was rather slow, the offerings being light, and there was not much of an assortment to select from. Prices for shingles are steady, but common boards and piece stuff are rather weak. The trade in metals and nails continues fair, the quoted prices being fully sustained. Iron and steel were in the usual demand, and prices were unchanged. Hops remain quiet and nominally unchanged. There was more inquiry for wool from Western manufacturers, prices for some grades being 1@2c lower. The broom-corn trade was fairly active at the quoted prices. Seeds were quiet but firm, being in light supply, and timothy was higher, sales ranging from $3.70@3.90 for fair to choice seed. Poultry continues to meet with a good inquiry; chickens were more plenty, and a trifle easier. The receipts of eggs were large this morning, and there was only a moderate local inquiry, with sales ranging from 12@13c. Potatoes were in fair supply, and moderate demand. Prices are weak, but without quotable change.

Highwines were quiet, but steadier, the excitement of yesterday having subsided without causing a change, as it is now understood that the proposed combination was not a success. Sales were limited to 100 brls at 87c per gallon.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 15c asked for corn, and 16c asked for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. It was rumored that rail freights were very weak, owing to some rather extensive cutting under, that grain could be contracted through to New York at 50c per 100 lbs, and that some were talking about reducing the rate to 40c before long. The secret is that shippers are not anxious to take hold at present rates, either by lake or rail.

Provisions were less active, and quite weak on the speculative articles. Mess pork declined about 10c per brl on all but the more distant options, owing to free offerings, and but a limited demand. Indeed the only inquiry was for transfers from one month to another, and for one or two lots in settlement. Lard was in much the same condition, but weaker, as it declined 35c per 100 lbs. The shorts on pork and lard appear to have been pretty well filled in; and now the parties who rushed in on the long side during the excitement find themselves about to receive product for which there is no immediate demand, and which some of them might find it difficult to pay for on delivery. Hence liberal offers to sell at a decline. Meats were steady and inactive; buyers held off in view of the weakness in other products, while the stocks held for sale are so light that it would probably be impossible to force a decline, even if pork should drop to a much lower point than now. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $17.75@17.80; do seller May, $17.80@17.85; do seller June, $18.35@18.40; do seller July, $18.40@18.45; prime mess, none here; old pork, $17.00@17.25. Lard, cash or seller April, $9.10@9.12½; do seller May, $9.12½@9.15; do seller June, $9.40@9.45; do seller July, $9.65@9.70. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅝@6⅞c for shoulders; 9@9⅛c for short ribs; and 9⅝@9¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7@7½c. English meats, 9⅛@9⅜c for short ribs; 9⅝@9¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8c, for shoulders, 10c for clear ribs, 10½c for short clear, and 12½@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $23.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5½@6¾c. Sales were reported of 1,750 brls mess pork, seller May at $18.00; 5,000 brls do, seller June, at $18.50; 1,500 brls do at $18.40; 1,000 brls do at $18.35; 350 tcs lard at $9.12½; 250 tcs do, seller May, at $9.25; 950 tcs do at $9.15; 350 tcs do at $9.12½; 500 tcs do, seller June, at $9.60; 100 tcs do at $9.45; 2,250 tcs do, last evening, at $9.60; 100 tcs spring rendered lard at $9.00; 250,000 lbs short clear, seller June (last evening), at 9⅛c.

Flour was more active, as judged by the aggregate of sales, though there were but few buyers in attendance. The majority of the lots reported sold were on mail orders for the better brands of spring extras. Previous prices were fully sustained. Rye flour and bran were firmer. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.50; 200 brls do on private terms; 150 brls spring extras at $6.62½; 600 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 1,400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls do (Tulip) at $8.50; 100 brls rye flour (Oshkosh) at $4.37½; 160 brls do at $4.35; 200 brls do on private terms. Total, 3,110 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $10.00, and 10 tons do at $9.75, both on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.55
Good to choice spring extras	5.75 @ 6.70
Low to medium	4.75 @ 5.75
Minnesotas (patent)	8.25 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.05
Spring superfines	2.90 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.15 @ 4.40
Bran	10.00 @10.50
Middlings	10.00 @14.00

Wheat was moderately active, and generally firm at about the same average of prices as yesterday, closing stronger. Liverpool was reported 2d per 100 lbs higher on some descriptions, with unfavorable weather in the British Isles; and New York was higher, while the weather here was not of the kind calculated to make men bearish in their views. There was not much demand, as those who were tempted to invest in expectation of poor crops are understood to be pretty well loaded, and, since the recent flurry, the rule of calling margins is much more generally followed than previously. But there was still less offered, and those who did want to buy were obliged to pay full prices. The demand was principally for May delivery. The option opened at $1.25½, declined to $1.24⅝, advanced to $1.25⅝, and closed firm at $1.25⅝, in sympathy with the tone of the latest New York advices. Seller June sold at $1.27⅞@1.28⅜, closing at the outside. Seller the month was little better than nominal at $1.24@1.25, closing at $1.24¾. Car lots of fresh receipts were in meagre demand, closing at $1.25 for No. 2 spring, $1.15 for No. 3 do, and 95c for rejected do. No. 1 spring was lifeless. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 spring, fresh receipts (hard), at $1.25½; 1,200 bu do (hard) at $1.25¼; 8,000 bu do at $1.25; 10,000 bu do, regular, at $1.24⅝; 10,000 bu do at $1.24½; 5,000 bu do at $1.24¼; 7,000 bu do at $1.24; 5,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 4,000 bu do at $1.14½; 1,600 bu do at $1.14; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 96c; 800 bu by sample at $1.41; 400 bu at $1.29. Total, 55,000 bu.

Corn was moderately active and quite firm, averaging ⅛c higher than yesterday. Our receipts were smaller than expected, and all the canal arrivals were inspected as rejected. Liverpool was quoted 3d per 480 lbs higher, and New York was reported stronger, while the ominous weather caused holders to be independent, though it did not materially increase the number of buyers. There was but a limited demand for shipment, owing to the lack of freight room here, but the market was strengthened some by the rumor that a vessel had been offered at 16c to Buffalo. We note that there was a better demand for the July option than heretofore, and that was therefore the strongest, though June was relatively firmer than May, as there were rather free offerings of the latter from parties who know that delivery day is near, and were anxious that it should not find them unprepared. Seller May opened at 37⅞c, advanced to 38⅛c, declined to 38c, rose to 38⅝c, and closed at 38⅛c. Seller June sold at 40@40⅝c, closing at 40⅛c. Seller July sold at 41½@42⅛c, and seller August at 43@43½c. Regular corn closed at 37⅝c, and strictly fresh receipts of do at 37⅞c. Cash sales were reported 2,800 bu No. 2 fresh receipts at 38⅛c; 3,200 bu do at 38c; 2,400 bu do at 37⅞c; 45,000 bu do, regular, at 37⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 800 bu at 37⅛c; 12,800 bu rejected (fresh) at 34c; 2,000 bu do, short receipts, at 33⅛c; 11,200 bu do at 35½c afloat; 5,600 bu high mixed at 35⅞c afloat. Total, 100,800 bu.

Oats were firm and a shade higher than the outside prices of yesterday, in sympathy with a stronger tone reported from New York, but very quiet, except an early dash in options. There were few offerings. Seller May opened at 31½c, advanced to 31⅝c, and closed firm at 31⅝c. Seller June sold at 33⅜@34c, closing at 33⅝c. Regular No. 2 closed at 31c, and strictly fresh receipts of do at 31½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 31⅝c; 600 bu at 31⅝c; 1,200 bu at 31½c; 2,800 bu at 31c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29c; 1,200 bu white, by sample, at 34. Total, 8,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the recent advance, the offerings being scarcely large enough to permit the establishment of a market. Seller May was nominal at 70c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 69½c; 800 bu do at 69c, and 400 bu do, in favorite house, at 70c. Total, 1,600 bu.

Barley was dull and nominally firm at previous quotations, at 70c for regular No. 2, 78@80c for car lots outside the Rock Island Elevator, 60@66c for No. 3, and 40@48c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 70c; 600 bu by sample at 86c; 800 bu do at 80; 800 bu do at 78. Total, 2,600 bu.

WOOL.

The Boston *Shipping List* says:

There is, in fact, no reliable market price for wool, and a sale to-day at what is considered a low figure is followed by a still lower price to-morrow. How long this state of things is to continue no one pretends to know, and the rapid decline has been a surprise both to manufacturers and dealers.

The depressing influences that bear the market down still remain in full force. Money is very tight—goods are depressed and buyers are not disposed to purchase even at low figures—and advices from abroad give no encouragement for a favorable change. The London sales to come off on the 24th inst., private advices indicate, are likely to open at 10 per cent reduction; but even at this reduction there is no margin for shipments to this side. Some parties fear that the market may settle down to the low figures that ruled in 1870, when domestic fleeces sold largely from 38@50c ℔ lb. Throughout Europe the trade appears to be very much depressed, particularly in Germany and Belgium, and numerous failures have taken place in the River Platte trade. The average price for River Platte wool is now only 6¾d ℔ lb, while the average price for 15 previous years was 8d. Present prices are only ¼d above the lowest point for 15 years. From 1868 to 1872 the average was 6¼d; from 1863 to 1867 the average was 8d; and from 1858 to 1862 the average was 9¼d.

IRON CONSUMPTION.

The *Mining World* says:

The consumption of iron measures the progress of civilization, and it is not possible to convey a more striking idea of the progress of the world than by tracing the history of the manufacture of iron. It is a well-established fact that what may be termed the law of its development is plainly dependent upon the growth of population and the spread of civilization throughout the world. In 1856 the annual production of iron reached about 7,000,000 tons, of which Great Britain produced 3,500,000 tons, and the United States about 1,000,000 tons. The consumption of Great Britain was 144 pounds, and the United States 84 pounds, while the average consumption of the world was only 17 pounds, per head, of population. It was then shown that the consumption per head was steadily on the increase, and that the annual production was enlarging so rapidly as to double once in 14 years; and it was predicted, after making due allowance for all drawbacks, such as the wars which have unhappily taken place in the interval, that in 1875 the production of iron would surely reach 14,000,000 tons. The actual returns show that in 1871 the production amounted to 13,500,000 tons, and in 1872 the limit 14,000,000 will undoubtedly be passed, so that the estimate made in 1856 is more than realized. Meanwhile the consumption has risen in England to 260 pounds, in the United States to 150 pounds, and in the whole world to 30 pounds per head.

The fact that iron is produced at less money cost in Great Britain than in any other quarter of the globe has enabled this country to produce about one-half of the total annual make of the world. Of the 7,000,000 tons made in 1855, Great Britain produced 3,585,906 tons, and of the 13,500,000 tons produced last year, she turned out nearly 7,000,000 tons.

The manufacture is one of an eminently profitable character when conducted by the light of experience, and is, moreover, well adapted to be carried on by joint stock companies. The success of enterprises of this class, and the estimation in which they are held by the investing public, cannot be better evidenced than by the present prices of the shares of similar undertakings in the North of England. There are concerns whose shares are realizing cent per cent premium. Indeed, one may be pointed out in which the premium is more than 150 per cent.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and ⅛c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.25@1.25⅜ seller May, and $1.27⅞@1.28⅜ seller June, both options closing at the inside. Corn was in fair demand and easier. No. 2 sold at 37⅞@38⅛c seller May, closing at 38c, and 40⅛@40⅜c seller June, closing at 40⅛c. Other grain was quiet and unchanged.

The propellers Argyle and Shickaluna were taken for wheat to Kingston at 18c. They will take out 27,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 25.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand and steady at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Fair to choice grades are moving quite freely, but common corn, of which there is a large supply, is rather slow. Prices are without essential change, as follows: No. 1 hurl, 8@8½c; No. 1 stock braid, 5@6½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c ℔ lb; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 8½c; do red tip, 5@6c; do pale and red, 2@3½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans were in moderate local request, choice lots being mostly inquired for. Peas were quiet and steady. Prices range as follows: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.60; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.50; green peas (in brls), $1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no change to note. Trade is rather slack, and prices are without alteration, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fine brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.50@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, delivered; Milwaukee, $32.50, delivered; Racine, $30.00, delivered; Hillsdale, $25.00, delivered; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x40 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

BUTTER—The market for this staple was without important change in its general features so far as good to choice qualities were concerned, and full previous rates were asked and obtained. Low grades are quiet and unchanged. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@31c; strictly choice dairy, jack, 33@37c; medium to good, 25@28c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BAGGING—In this market there were no changes to note. A fair amount of trading was done at the following range of prices: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Business continues quiet at former prices. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.65
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50@ 2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 7.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@ 5.00
In 10 gal. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gal. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.75
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.80@ 4.25
C. & B.'s assorted pickles, qts	6.75@ 7.25
C. & B.'s assorted pickles, pts	3.80@ 4.25

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gal. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gal. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Prices were weak with a declining tendency. Small lots of new cheese continue to arrive, but the quality is poor and sales can only be effected at low prices. The following are the quotations: New York factory, 15½@16c; Ohio factory, 13@15c; Western factory, 13@15c.

COAL—Remains inactive at former quotations, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in light request. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 40@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $23.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 700 pork barrels at $1.30.

EGGS—The receipts were liberal, and the demand only fair on local account. Consequently prices were weak and unsettled. Sales were made at 12@12½c for loose packages, and 12½@13c for cases. Sales include 140 cases at 14c; 6,300 doz and 65 cases at 12½c.

FEATHERS—The scarcity of geese feathers continues, and prime feathers are 2c higher. We quote: Prime live geese at 73@75c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 50@65c; common do, 30@45c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—A liberal number of orders were placed, and the market seems to be in a satisfactory condition. Following are the prices: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $5.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing deserving special mention occurred in this market. Prices range as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.80@2.90; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 13@20c; Michigan do, 6½@7½c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 11@12c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GREEN FRUIT—Trade was rather quiet. Lemons and oranges remain steady. Apples and cranberries are quiet and easy. Prices are as follows: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@2.50; good to choice, $2.75@3.75 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@6.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.50; Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—There was further improvement in the demand for staple and fancy groceries, and prices were more settled and uniform. The downward course of sugar seems to be checked, the increasing demand and the fact that refining grades have just advanced an ½c in New York imparting a firmer tone to the market. Below are the quotations:

BI CARB SODA—7½@9c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 25@26½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23½@23⅝c; prime Rio, 23⅛@23⅜c; good do, 22¾@23c; common do, 21½@21¾c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¼@24½c; do, prime, 23⅞@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12@12½c; A, standard, 11⅝@11¾c; do No. 2, 11@11¼c; B, 10⅞@11c; extra C, 10½@10⅝; C No. 2, 10¼@10⅜c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10@10¼c; prime do, 9⅝@10c; fair do, 9¼@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9¼@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Was again scarce, and the advance recently established was firmly maintained. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $12.00@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@20.00; prairie, loose, $15.00@17.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quiet and easier, buyers being unwilling to pay over 10½c for heavy, and 11¼c for light cured. We now quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 11¼@12c; do heavy, 10½@11c; part cured, 10½@10¾c; green calf, 17@18c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HONEY—Was quiet and nominal. We repeat: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—The market is very quiet and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote: Prime to choice Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45 English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—About the average amount of business was transacted to-day at the following prices:

Iron	4 4-10@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼ @ 7	rates
Russia iron		20@21c
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c ℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c ℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c ℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c ℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c ℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20 rates
English tool steel	21½	@23 rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c ℔ lb

LEATHER—There was only a light movement, and previous rates were not subjected to any material alteration. Sole is temporarily scarce, but otherwise the market is fairly stocked. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 33
Rough upper damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Merchants report a fair trade and a firm market for tin plate. Other materials are without material change. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00; do, 20x28, $31.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—There was no abatement in the demand, and prices are ruling steady as given below: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d do, $5.75; 6d do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is only fair. Quotations are unchanged, as follows:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	20 @ 22
Oakum, ℔ bale	16 @ 17
Pitch, ℔ brl	5.00 @6.50
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
	5.50 @6.00

OILS—Were quoted firm, with a somewhat better demand. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 77c; No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 67@68c; naphtha gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.50

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Dealers report a steady fair inquiry at the quoted prices:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	61.00
Chicago stone coal	58.00@60.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00
	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Was in good local demand. Chickens were in better supply and a trifle easier. We quote turkeys at 16@18c; chickens, $4.75@5.00. Sales include 4 coops turkeys at 18c; 1 coop do at 16c; 12 coops chickens at $5.00; 8 coops do at $4.75.

POTATOES—Are coming in with more freedom, and prices are rather weak, though not quotably lower. Peachblows are quotable at 55@60c, and mixed lots at 35@40c. The demand was moderate. Sales include 3 cars choice peachblows at 60c; 1 car do at 57c; 3 cars at 55c on track; 1 car do at 60c; 2 cars do at 55c; 1 car mixed at 45c, delivered.

SALT—There was a fair inquiry for salt at the annexed quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Trade under this head is moderate, prices ranging as follows:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	1.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅛ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	60c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@30 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Were rather quiet, but very firm, owing to light offerings. Timothy was higher; sales ranged from $3.70@3.90; clover at $5.25 for prime; flax, fair, sold at $1.92½ in a small way; prime millet at $1.15; Hungarian at $1.40. We note sales of 20 bags choice timothy at $3.90; 91 bags prime at $3.85; 17 bags at $3.75; 13 bags fair do at $3.70; 12 bags prime medium clover at $5.25; 70 bags Hungarian at $1.40; 110 bags millet at $1.10; 12 bags fair flax at $1.92½.

TEAS—A decline in common imperial of 5c per lb is noted, with which exception former quotations were unchanged. Following are the prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was firm. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Steady improvement is witnessed in the demand for beech and maple, and at the late decline the market is steady. Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $13.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS—Were in good demand and steady, at the given prices. Stocks are ample. We quote: Two-hoop pails, $2.30 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.60; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $13.50; No. 1 tubs, $11.50; No. 2 do, $10.00; No. 3 do, $9.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.63; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothespins, $1.10@1.25 per box; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 2 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.75; No. 2 do, $2.25@2.50; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

WOOL—There was more inquiry for wool, several Western manufacturers being in the market. Following are the prices now current:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X, light	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	44@45c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@43c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	20@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	30@33c
Super, pulled	27@30c
Extra, pulled	38@43c
Burry wool 5@10c less.	38@44c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Annexed are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour and corn meal in lots, 50 brls and over.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Salted bulk meats, owner's risk, per 100 lbs.
New York	55	$1.10	55	65
Boston	60	1.20	60	70
Philadelphia and Baltimore	50	1.00	50	60
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	50	1.00	50	60
Montreal and Prescott	50	1.00	50	60
Toronto	50	1.00	50	60
Buffalo, N. Y.	30	60	30	35
Dunkirk and Brocton, N. Y.	30	60	30	35
Erie, Pa.	27½	55	27½	32½
Cleveland, O.	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Cincinnati, Columbus, and Dayton	20	40	20	25
Newark, O.	25			
Wheeling, W. Va.	40	80	40	
Bellaire, O.	40	80	40	
Washington, D. C.	35	70	35	
Oil City and Franklin, Pa.	44	1.10	55	65

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 25.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,369	8,593	219
Tuesday	3,018	8,013	1,708
Wednesday	2,953	12,223	1,853
Thursday	4,008	14,333	955
Friday	5,000	10,000	1,000
Total	18,348	53,162	5,735
Same time last week	12,627	50,995	6,744
Week before last	13,537	60,668	4,669

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,552	7,174	....
Tuesday	2,506	6,928	465
Wednesday	1,484	7,762	....
Thursday	2,424	8,791	506
Total	7,966	30,655	971

CATTLE—There was less animation in trade than during yesterday and Wednesday, and prices were scarcely as favorable for sellers, though no general decline was suffered. The tone of advices from the more prominent Eastern markets was cheering, but this favorable circumstance was counterbalanced by the large arrivals, the day's receipts aggregating some 5,000 head. While the demand from local, as well as outside buyers was somewhat curtailed, a large number of transfers were effected, the total of sales falling little short of 3,500. Of this number nearly 3,000 went into hands of shippers at $4.75@5.30 for common to medium droves of from 1,050 to 1,300 lbs, average, at $5.40@5.65 for good droves averaging from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs, and at $5.75@6.40 for choice to extra grades averaging from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. Butchers' stuff—by which is understood common to good fat cows and heifers, and common to fairish steers and oxen—were, comparatively, in light supply, and this being the case, they commanded relatively better prices than did the upper grades. Stockers also held their own, for the same reason, though it is scarcely probable that the extreme high prices prevalent during the past fortnight for this class of stock can long be sustained. The market closed quiet and easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.40@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.30
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,080 lbs	3.85@4.90
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.75@5.40

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	medium steers	1,208	$5.30
16	good steers	1,329	5.65
15	medium steers	1,129	5.20
33	medium steers	1,201	5.37½
31	extra steers	1,391	6.25
16	good steers	1,221	5.50
17	good steers	1,115	5.50
45	choice steers	1,352	6.00
78	choice steers	1,318	5.75
17	medium steers	1,118	5.25
57	medium steers	1,040	5.00
22	butchers' stock	860	4.55
32	good steers	1,333	5.70
16	good steers	1,203	5.40
18	medium steers	1,107	5.20
18	stock steers	746	4.25
15	stock steers	902	4.50
21	Texas steers	856	4.65
20	choice steers	1,494	6.00
34	medium steers	1,158	5.35
37	butchers' stock	1,070	4.55
16	good steers	1,286	5.60
47	choice steers	1,334	6.00
18	good steers	1,207	5.50
19	good steers	1,167	5.30
46	choice steers	1,455	5.80
41	medium steers	1,116	5.15
56	good steers	1,296	5.55
16	good steers	1,256	5.62½
32	choice steers	1,305	5.75
28	choice steers	1,380	6.00
20	good steers	1,252	5.50
14	medium steers	1,128	5.25
49	choice steers	1,320	5.85
16	choice steers	1,265	5.70
16	good steers	1,290	5.60
45	choice steers	1,352	6.00
48	good steers	1,272	5.60
80	good steers	1,314	5.55
30	good steers	1,246	5.40
64	good steers	1,593	6.50
33	extra steers	1,520	6.40

HOGS—The receipts were somewhat smaller to-day, but with the stale hogs made a supply more than equal to all demands, and the market was again weak and unsettled. The more desirable offerings were taken at about yesterday's prices, but coarse, thin mixed lots were "off" 5c. Most of the sales were at $5.30@5.45, but the extreme range $5.20@5.75. With perhaps, a half dozen exceptions, however, nothing sold at over $5.50, and this may fairly be considered an outside quotation. Not all sold, and the market closed steady at $5.20@5.50 for poor to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
114	184	$5.30	57	202	$5.25	132	236	$5.45
65	219	5.25	70	189	5.45	47	194	5.30
70	198	5.37½	29	225	5.50	33	173	5.30
68	205	5.35	30	187	5.30	42	188	5.35
109	181	5.35	69	200	5.50	35	241	5.60
62	203	5.30	83	202	5.35	59	211	5.35
62	245	5.40	27	212	5.30	116	225	5.60
67	204	5.30	37	302	5.25	58	206	5.35
33	223	5.22	27	265	5.50	66	208	5.50
107	205	5.50	64	181	5.28	37	266	5.45
67	168	5.35	51	234	5.50	62	225	5.40
61	179	5.35	60	234	5.40	108	200	5.50
74	183	5.35	61	201	5.45	56	270	5.65
49	204	5.35	73	201	5.37½	49	404	5.35
67	243	5.30	75	180	5.45	51	207	5.35
83	176	5.35	60	231	5.30	63	220	5.35
49	217	5.30	60	215	5.40	62	207	5.35
64	191	5.45	64	259	5.40	33	222	5.25
54	239	5.70	62	259	5.40	33	222	5.25
57	216	5.50	63	236	5.35	59	223	5.50

SHEEP—Nothing new of importance was developed in connection with the sheep market. The inquiry from local and Eastern buyers continues steadily fair, and prices are sustained at $4.00@4.75 for poor to common; at $5.00@5.50 for medium, and at $5.75@6.50 for good to really choice. The quality was fair, and sales were chiefly at $5.00@6.00. Among them were the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	128	$6.37½	72	107	$6.25	81	94	$4.00
75	101	5.50	40	74	4.00	83	95	5.00
157	109	6.00						

LUMBER.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 25.

Trade at the docks this morning was, generally speaking, quiet. The receipts were light, and there was not much of an assortment offering. There was a moderate inquiry, however, on local and country account, and nearly all the cargoes offering were disposed of. Prices remain without quotable change, as follows: Good to choice strips and boards at $16.00@17.00; select boards at $23.00; fair to good boards and strips, $13.00@15.00; joists and scantling, $11.00; common boards and strips at $11.50@12.50; lath, $3.00@3.25; shingles, "A," $3.37½.

The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr Nellie Church, from Manistee, 50 m boards and strips at $13.00; 54 m joists and scantling at $11.00.

Cargo schr J. Burns, from Grand Haven, 140 m boards and strips at $13.00.

Cargo schr El Tempo, from Manistee, 135 m joists and scantling at $11.00.

Cargo schr Scoville, from Muskegon, 100 m good strips and boards at $15.00.

Cargo schrs William Jones and Simmon, from Muskegon, 300,000 ft common strips and boards at $12.00.

AT THE YARDS.

There was a moderate inquiry for lumber at the yards, at the annexed quotations:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	14.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	2.50@3.75
Lath, on track	3.25@3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	3.25@3.50
A or Star	1.50@2.00
Shingles on track	3.50@3.75
No. 1 sawed	3.25@3.50
	1.25@1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@60.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	50@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	25.00@35.00
Clear	20.00@25.00
Culls	30.00@40.00
	12.00@14.00

The Detroit papers state that the lumbermen of the ...

"City of the Straits" are very much rejoiced at the present high stage of water in all the streams of the State. Logs that have been laid up for a year, and long timbers and spars that have been stranded for two years have now been floated down to the booms. In the Black River, at Port Huron, the water is so high that logs have floated past the booms out into and down the St. Clair River. The present high stage of water will be worth an immense sum of money to the lumbermen of Michigan.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... April 25.

Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, 140 m ft lumber.
Schr Gipsy, Muskegon, pine lumber and lath.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Pentwater, 80 cds bark, 450 m shingles.
Schr H. Blood, Jackson Port, 7,000 cedar posts.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 125 m ft lumber.
Scow Nellie Church, Manistee, 100 m ft lumber.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Ludington, 100 m ft lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 52 boxes fresh fish; 20 boxes maple sugar; 5 boxes tobacco; 26 rolls leather; 130 doz rakes; 50 empty liquor brls; 4 brls apples; 5 horses; 24 sacks turnips; 8 corn planters; 566 pkgs wooden ware.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20 rolls leather; 15 brls grease; 70 m ft lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Jacksonport, 2,250 telegraph poles; 3,000 cedar posts.
Schr Dolphin, Grand Haven, 150 m ft lumber.

CLEARED ... April 25.

Schr H. Blood, Jackson Port, light.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, light.
Schr Dolphin, Grand Haven, light.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gipsy, Muskegon, light.
Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Scow Nellie Church, Manistee, light.
Schr Mocking Bird, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Schr Yankee Blade, Buffalo, 16,928 42-56 bu corn.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 29,586 bu corn.
Schr Mary Helen, White Hall, 25 brls flour, 10 brls salt, 100 pkgs mdze, 55 kegs nails, 50 bu potatoes, 3 bdls iron.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 6 pkgs hardware.
Schr Kate Howard, Ludington, light.
Schr Lucy Graham, Whitefish Bay, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 11 brls whisky, 21 brls pork, 100 brls cement, 25 brls oil, 84 brls sugar, 341 pkgs groceries.
Stmr Ahnapee, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 600 G. S. hides, 30 brls sugar, 50 cases dry goods, 40 bxs groceries.
Schr Restless, Portage Lake, 1 case dry goods, 5 brls beef.
Schr Topsey, Gross' Point, light.
Schr J. F. Tracey, Manistee, light.
Brig Mechanic, Collinwood, 15,516 44-56 bu corn.
Bark Winona, Buffalo, 21,348 22-56 bu corn.
Schr David Stewart, Buffalo, 35,358 02-56 bu corn.

FROM MACKINAW.

MACKINAW, April 25.—Thermometer 40 degrees. Wind light from southwest; snowing. Propellers disappeared yesterday at 3 p. m.; think they are behind Round Island.

AU SABLE, April 25.—Clear and cold. Wind southwest and light; heavy ice still remains.

PORT AUSTIN, April 25.—Wind northwest and light. Lake full of ice.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

There was no change in lake freights to report. Rates are nominal at 15@16c for corn and wheat asked to Buffalo.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75@3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $3.25@3.50; Pentwater, $2.75@3.00; White River, $2.75@3.00; Grand Haven, $2.25@2.50; Saugatuck, $2.50; Bay City, coming up, $3.50.

Salt from Saginaw at 20@25c per brl. No charters reported.

At Detroit, grain freights are unsettled, carriers demanding 14c for wheat to Oswego, and shippers offer 13c.

THE RIVER.

The Chicago River, from the elevator slips out, is being dredged so that vessels drawing 14 feet of water can go out, and those drawing not over 12 feet can go within 30 or 40 feet of the piers. The Main and South Branch is to be dredged so that the average depth shall be 13 feet; the main depth of the North Branch about 11 feet.

ITEMS.

Sailors are plenty. Wages, $1.75@2.00 per day.

—The sail vessels which were to leave here for Buffalo to-morrow will not go out until the indications are more favorable.

—Two years ago this spring, several vessels had been to Buffalo and returned at this time. The opening in 1871 was on April 2, the earliest for nineteen years.

—Three vessels are said to be fast in the ice off Horn's Pier.

—The schr Ellen Blood, which came in this morning, was detained nine days at Jacksonport by the ice.

—The steamer S. D. Caldwell has undergone repairs to the amount of $5,000 at Cleveland. She will run between Chicago and Sarnia, the same as last season, under the command of Capt. J. M. Lewis.

—It is thought that vessels will not be able to pass through the Sault before the 10th or 15th of May.

—The Sandusky *Register*, of April 23, says: On account of the storm yesterday the tug did not go to the rescue of the scow Vampyre, ashore on Chick-a-nole reef. The Captain of the Vampyre informs us that he mistook Middle Island light for Marblehead, on account of its having been changed from a red light to a bright white one. This change is not generally known, and it would be well for mariners to make a note of this fact. During the past winter the ice injured the original light, so that it had to be sent to Montreal to be repaired. When it is replaced in position, due notice will be given.

—A letter from Escanaba, dated April 22, says: "The ice has commenced breaking up in the bay, and is moving out quite freely to-day."

—The canal at Tonawanda was seriously damaged by the flood, but the contractors say they will be prepared to let in the water by the 15th of May at the farthest.

—At Saginaw a new vessel is being built, to be completed by the first of July. It will be one of the largest that has been built there. It is 165 feet keel, 175 feet over all, with 31½ feet beam, and holds 11½ feet, with a carrying capacity of 550,000 feet of lumber.

—From the annual report of the Secretary of the Board of Trade at Buffalo we extract the following concerning the Buffalo breakwater and harbor: At the close of the fiscal year ending June, 1872, the condition of the breakwater was as follows: 2,136 feet under water-work laid, covered by 1,853 feet of superstructure complete, and 283 feet in an unfinished state. At the close of the working season of 1872 about 2,387 feet under water-work laid, covered by 2,084 feet of superstructure complete. The whole work when finished will be 4,000 feet long and 34 feet wide. The estimated sum required to complete the breakwater is $900,000; and for the construction of the proposed south channel, $300,000. The amount appropriated by Congress thus far is $567,614; the money allowed for the works to be carried on during the year ending June 30, 1871, $75,000.

—Several of the fleet of grain vessels bound for the lower lakes, have already gone out, while others will follow as soon as possible. The fleet consist of the schooners Victor, Ada, Medora, George W. Davis, L. Seaton, Montgomery, Ontario, and Mary. The latter vessel was chartered yesterday, at 12½c on wheat to Oswego.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The opening of lake navigation, for which active preparations are now in progress, will be signalized by the appearance of several large vessels of unusual dimensions. Several iron propellers are now in course of construction, 240 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 15 feet hold. A vessel, of wood, still larger is being built, with 225 feet keel, 240 feet over all, 40 feet breadth of beam, and 20 feet depth of hold. She will have two decks, four masts, and will be furnished with two compound engines. She is intended exclusively for freight traffic, and is expected to be finished early in June. These vessels are so much larger than have ever before been employed in inland navigation, that their introduction is regarded with some misgivings by old fresh-water navigators. But the experiment seems justified by the results of last season, when several vessels of enlarged dimensions were launched by Chicago owners, and proved a pecuniary success. There is one hopeful feature, that the new vessels are likely to reduce the extravagant freight charges on the lakes, which are now such a heavy burden to producers and consumers.—*New York Bulletin.*

SUMMER RESORT.

Congress Hall
AND SHELDON SPRINGS,
SHELDON, VERMONT,

Are situated 8 (eight) miles by Railway east of St. Albans, Vermont. St. Albans is reached by all the Railroads of New England, the Canada, and all the United States Railroads. Sheldon Springs are 330 miles from New York, due North, 236 miles from Boston, 60 miles from Montreal. The following six advantages most precious to invalids and their friends are found here:

1st. A pure mild air, hardly any easterly winds at any season. One of the healthiest of places, no malaria, no fevers, no dysenteries, no fogs, no swamps, no mosquitoes. Pure granite water for all domestic purposes.

2d. One of the best and largest mineral and medicinal Springs in the world, flowing 14,000 gallons daily.

3d. The finest set of hot, cool, and tepid mineral water baths, known anywhere.

4th. A Hotel well furnished, well ventilated, and well warmed when necessary. There are 760 feet of piazza on three sides of the house. Shade at all times. The Table, none better. Quail, Venison, Prairie Chicken, Wild Pigeons, Brook Trout, Fresh Salmon, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Turkey, Ducks, Chickens, Green Turtle, Eggs in all styles, Ham, Roast Pig, Waffles, Griddle Cakes, Rolls, Ice Creams, Water Ices, Jellies, Hot-House Grapes, Peaches, Canned and Candied Fruits, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, Green Peas, Sweet Corn, Green Beans, Cauliflowers, Tomatoes, Melons, and all garden vegetables. The cooking, baking, and confectionery not exceeded anywhere. First-class French and American cooks.

5th. Beautiful Scenery, a large river flows in front of the hotel, with 119 feet fall, 70 miles of the Green Mountains in full view from the piazzas of the house. Beautiful boating and fishing, a good library of choice reading, Croquet, Nine-Pins, Billiards.

6th. The sanitary effects from the arrangements, the mineral water and mineral water baths, and the exquisite air. Pulmonary Consumption is soon helped, and in its early stages cured; Head, Throat, and Pulmonary Catarrh, &c., soon cured; Cancerous Affections, Throat Diseases, Hoarseness, and Weak Voice, Skin Diseases, Headaches, Rheumatism, all Kidney complaints, and Abscesses, Dyspepsia, and Female Complaints promptly relieved and soon cured.

Price of Board, $2.00 to $3.00 per day. Cheaper in May and June, and to the 15th of July, and in October and November.

For rooms and information, write or call on Dr. S. S. FITCH, at 714 Broadway, New York, or 25 Tremont-st., Boston, or at Congress Hall, Sheldon, Vermont.

The Hotel opens on the first of May, and continues open until the first of December, and later if required.

COAL AND WOOD.

C. H. DYER & CO.

Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., dealers in all kinds of Fuel. Illinois Coal per ton, delivered, $6; Eldorado Grate Coal (best Indiana) per ton, delivered, $8.00; Wabash Coal (Indiana Bituminous) per ton, delivered, $8.00; Hard Coal and Wood of all kinds always on hand.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.
The 3-story marble-front house No. 1143 Michigan-av., $15,000.
The 3-story marble-front house No. 171 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $13,000.
A 3-story and basement brick house on Twenty-eighth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., $11,000.
The 3-story marble-front house No. 697 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.
A nice 2-story brick house, No. 19 Lake-av., 44 feet of ground, $11,500.
The 2-story and basement brick house No. 35 Groveland Park, with 50 feet of ground.
A nice marble-front house on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st., east front.
Several first-class houses eligibly located on the avenues at prices varying from $20,000 to $50,000.
A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate office 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—BY E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 Madison-st.:
House and lot 1048 Fulton-st.; $2,300.
Lot on Sampson-st.; $900.
Lot on Holt-st.; $1,000.
Lots on Webster-av., near Sedgwick, $100 per foot.
Two-story and basement brick houses on Webster-av., near Lincoln Park; $8,000 each.
Three-story and basement brick and stone house 35 University-place; $15,000.
Lots corner of Dearborn and Seventy-sixth-sts.; $12 per foot.
Lots corner of State and Seventy-fifth-sts.; $12 per foot.
Lots corner of State and Seventieth-sts.; $20 per foot.
Lots on Sheridan-av., near Twelfth-st.; $725 each.
10 lots on Harrison-st., corner Cutler; $9,000.
65x126 feet on Jackson-st.; $60 per foot.
E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONTS, 4-STORY (OCTAGON).
1151 and 1153 Michigan-av.; $13,500.
1120 Michigan-av.; $18,000.
Prairie-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; $18,000.
$1,000 down, balance in 5 years. The houses on Prairie-av. have swelled rears as well as fronts, and are finished in the most complete style; water-bowls, bath-room, two water-closets, fancy ceilings, frescoed halls, doors all grained, plated and bronzed door-knobs; are elegant and finished places; or will take first payment in real estate.
E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 148 ELLIS-AV.—LARGE, FINE residence, with all modern improvements, handsome grounds, 66x236 feet, situated in one of the pleasantest and most retired streets in the city; $18,000, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent interest. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., office 19 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—THE 2-STORY FRAME house No. 668 Michigan-av. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—197 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., WITH an east front, near the corner of Thirty-ninth-st. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 51 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.—Two-story frame house, 14 rooms, nicely finished, and in good repair; lot 40x125, barn, etc. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 562—ELEGANT 3-story and basement marble front house, 14 rooms, bath, etc.; will be sold on very easy terms, and immediate possession given. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1041—TWO-STORY, basement and Mansard roof marble front house, 14 rooms, with fine billiard room and all modern improvements; brick barn, one of the best in the city; terms are very easy; possession May 1. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SECURE IT TO-DAY, BRICK COTTAGE and lot, near Thirty-seventh-st. and State; $2,500; bring funds and secure it; possession at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st.; price $1,600; $250 cash, balance on easy terms. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS LOTS or blocks in our new subdivision at acre prices. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON LEASED LOT ON ADA-st., near Randolph, $400 cash; lease paid up for five years. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Ada, basement and 3-story octagon stone front house, 16 rooms, finished with all modern improvements. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—25X100 FT. AND 30X100 FT. ON WEST Washington-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR WOOD-ST., 2-story frame house, brick foundation, 10 rooms, barn, and lot 31½x122 ft. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS LOCATION; ample dock front, and connection with all railroads in city, $25 per foot; two acres; would sell more or less. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., N. E. CORNER THIRTY-seventh, 99x178 feet, outside of fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY LEVI WING & CO., 178 DEARborn-st.: House and lot, 179 Walnut-st., $4,600.
House and lot, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
House and lot, Coffax-st., near Thirty-second-st.
House and lot, West Washington-st., near Ada.
House and lot, West Adams-st., near Campbell-av.
100x150, Original Town of Ravenswood.
50x150, Langley-av., south of Forty-second-st.
Large lot, corner Desplaines and Mather-sts.
All bargains. Owners must have money.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 43 SOUTH MAY-ST.—HOUSE, brick basement, 14 rooms, two bath rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern conveniences; lot 36x126 to alley; location one of the pleasantest in the city; between Washington and Madison-sts.; convenient to business centre, and within a few blocks of Union Park; can be had at a bargain if taken previous to May 1. B. F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—2 THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES—marble fronts—together with lots, situated on the northeast corner Union Park Place and Carroll-av.; houses have all the modern improvements, sub-basements, bathrooms, water-basins, furnace, ranges, brick barns, and everything requisite for first-class houses; the vicinity is first-class, and these houses will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises to the owner. T. E. COURTNEY.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD, SIX new brick two-story and basement houses; octagon fronts; modern improvements; complete; $10,500 and $12,500, on easy terms. Inquire as above, or at 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—PARTIES LOOKING FOR IMPROVED or unimproved property can find a choice list at the West Side Agency. West Side property a specialty. Particular attention given to non-residents. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES; will be ready for occupancy May 1; with all of the improvements; small payment down, balance long time. R. FOWLER, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE ON Erie-st., between Robey and Horne, with lot; terms easy. S. M MILLARD, 135 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH, Trustee. Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PLACE, NO. 460 CALUmet-av., corner Thirty-first-st.; will sell either 2 or 4 lots with house; long time, and easy terms. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL SWELL-FRONT, French roof, 3-story brick houses, for only 3 days longer; this is the last chance for the best bargain on West Side; will be rented if not sold at that time; quick, or you lose the prize; situated two blocks from Union Park, on West Monroe-st. Apply to J. H. BRAYNARD, 649 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LARGE FIRST-class frame house, with brick basement, fronting east on Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; dining-room and kitchen on main floor; lot 44x180 ft to 20-foot alley. A well located, small house taken as first payment. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—2 FRAME DWELLINGS ON MICHIgan-av., near Twelfth-st., on leased ground; must be sold immediately at a great sacrifice. For particulars apply to P. A. BROWN, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN IT TAKEN soon, 4 lots on Girard-st., near North-av. SAM R. BURFORD, Room 1, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HOLT, ARNOLD, THIRTY-ninth-sts. and Wentworth-av., $350 to $850 each; no payment required down if improved. J. C. STARR, 58 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2-STORY FRAME house, No. 336 South Desplaines-st., and cottage in rear. Price, $4,500. To rent if not sold by May 1. C. F. GRITZNER, 50 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT HOUSE CORNER Park-av. and Leavitt-st.; has every convenience. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Thirty-eighth-st., at a bargain. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 78 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 26 SEMINARY-AV., 2-STORY basement and French roof house, 11 rooms, bath, &c.; house new and in perfect repair; good brick barn; lot 30x125. Terms can be made very easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SHERMAN-ST., OPPOSITE MICHIGAN Southern Depot, 25x100 feet. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND LARGE LOT, No. 137 Stanton-av. $4,800. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, LOT, AND BARN, 49 Winchester-av. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 139 PARK-AV., AT a bargain. THOMAS FREEMAN, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—HANDSOME NEW 8-room cottage, 50 Artesian-av.; large lot, with good yard. Will be sold at a bargain, upon easy terms. Apply to G. F. WORK & CO., 182 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD STONE-FRONT house on Vincennes-av., near Wahpansch, at a great bargain. R. FOWLER, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 810 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED or unfurnished; 14 rooms; all modern improvements. Low; easy terms. Apply on premises, or to R. M. CANNON, Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—BELOW BOTTOM PRICES—SMALL, neat cottage and lot on Fourth-st., near Oakley; $1,500 if secured to-day; $300 down, balance monthly. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 1½ STORIES, CAMPBELL-av., corner Wilcox-st., $4,000; cottage on Butterfield-st., near Egan-av., $2,200. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSES AND lots, on Jackson and Adams-sts. east of California-av. Address McCALLY, Builder, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., 25X120 FEET, 100 feet west of Paulina-st.; cheap, if taken soon. A. BLAKE, 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—100X88, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts., price $6,000. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE 884 MICHIGAN-av., fully furnished, 14 rooms. W. J. BARNEY, 163 East Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 149 AND 151 Madison-st., in Citizens' Bank: Two-story frame house of 10 rooms, with barn, and lot 30x120 feet, on Walnut-st. Will be sold at a bargain on monthly payments, or exchanged for unimproved property.

FOR SALE—2 COTTAGES WITH LOTS, EAST front, on Indiana-av., in good neighborhood, near terminus of street cars; only $4,500 each. Small cash payment required. Call soon if you want a cheap house. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 2 NEW houses containing 8 rooms, with 25-foot lot, situated near Cottage Grove line of street cars, in a very desirable location; only $500 cash required to buy either of these. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1469, 2-STORY frame house, 10 rooms, handsomely finished; frame barn; lot 25x125 feet; offered until May 1, at a great bargain. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fifth-st., fine residence; $17,000.
Lot on State-st., near Twenty-fifth; $150 per foot.
Centre-st., near Lincoln Park; $140 per foot.
West Harrison-st., near Morgan, with buildings; $8,150.
Cutler-st., east front, 80 feet, with buildings; $8,300.
PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18, Major Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, COTTAGE WITH basement, and lot, No. 206 Thirty-third-st., one block west of State; 7 rooms, closets, and new barn. Inquire on premises.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 RANdolph-st., over Fidelity Bank:
160 acres in Sec. 12, 36, 13, near R. I. R. R.
148 acres in Sec. 29 and 32, T 41, R 9, C. & P. R. R.
80 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13.
160 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13.
80 acres in Sec. 14, 38, 13.
80 acres in Sec. 28, 43, 13, Lake Shore, C. & N. W. R. R.
Houses and lots at Highland Park, Lake Side, and Evanston, delightful and new.
Houses and lots in Hyde Park.
CITY PROPERTY.
Houses and lots in all parts of the city, very eligible, and on very easy terms.
300 lots in N. T. Wright's Subdivision, near Humboldt Park.
Cheap lots in Holstein, Sheffield's, and other Additions.
Lots on Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Washington-sts., and Warren and Park-avs, on West Side; and on Michigan, Calumet, Indiana, Prairie, Wabash, and other avenues on South Side. For sale by
KEELER, PLATT & CO.,
147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—A NEW AND BEAUtiful house with one acre of ground, delightfully situated upon a wooded ridge in town of Lake View, near the lake shore, 3½ miles north of Lincoln Park; house two stories, 10 rooms, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, well and force pump in basement, first-class furnace and kitchen range; everything entirely new; house never yet occupied; can be had at a bargain and upon easy terms. This is a rare opportunity to secure a beautiful country home within one hour's ride by street cars from the heart of the city. B. F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourne's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A FINE NEW house, fronting the University grounds and lake, on easy terms and at low figures. Houses and lots in various parts of the village. Lots in Evanston and South Evanston at low figures. A fine house on Chicago-av. to rent. THEODORE REESE, Real Estate Dealer, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large, new, modern house, 11 rooms, cellar, and cistern, large lot, 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—25 PER CENT GUARANTEED—YOU can buy lots at Hinsdale, and pay one-half the appraised value in 4 years, at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE LOT ON MADISON-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., Hyde Park; trees on it, near depot, sidewalk, fence, gas pipes laid; offered at a great bargain for one-half cash. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE BUILDING SITES at Egandale, near Drexel Boulevard and parks; fine growth of ornamental trees. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, NEAR depot, choice lot 50x250. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT LOMBARD, A nice house, with large lot, cheap and easy terms. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A FEW more of those desirable lots; only $10 cash; $5 monthly till paid for. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES IN S. E. ¼ OF SEC. 14, Morgan Park Addition to Washington Heights; a bargain for cash. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE LOTS; HIGH STATE OF CULtivation; good dry land; 12 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad; one-fourth mile from Hobart; population, 1,000; price, including city lot, $500; cash, $50; balance, $10 monthly. Office days, Monday an Friday, 9 to 3. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THE W ½ N W ¼ 35, 38, 13, VERY cheap. W. O. COLE, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—LARGE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, modern improvements, 2-story barn dwelling for gardener, 25 acres 7-inch timber, 4 clover, large spring, 300 feet from Hobart depot, commutation to Chicago $10.50 monthly; price $10,000; office days, Monday and Friday, 9 to 3. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—3¾ ACRES for $3,500, or 1 acre for $1,600 cash. O. R. BROUSE, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK-ROAD, NEAR FORTY-fifth-st., 100x200 feet ...

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, ALL OR PART, NEAR ASHland-av., and inside boulevard, on the south, at $200 each, for cash. Address H 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEAR ARCHER-AV. HORSE-CAR EXtension—12 lots at $250 and 10 lots for $300, for cash or part time; bargains. Address H 50. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON RAILROAD BETWEEN Oak Park and Thatcher; 10 acres and 2½ acres in 7, 38, 14, and 10 acres in 6, 38, 14; also 5 acres in 8, 38, 14. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A TWO-STORY house, with large lot, beautifully situated. Apply to YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 3, 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOUR LOTS IN Smith's Addition to Irving Park, close to Milwaukee-av. and St. Paul Railroad depot; easy terms; or will exchange for lot or cottage and lot on South Side or Englewood. Address OWNER, 346 Burnside-st.

FOR SALE—10 & 10 ACRES FRONTING EAST ON Douglas Park, and south on Douglas Park boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 11, DAVIS, WATSON & TOWer's Subdivision, being 48 lots, fronting Oakley, Davis, and Bryson-sts. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHERS, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL NEW 5 ROOM COTtages, $1,000 each, on monthly payments, at Park Grove; commutation fare, 11¼ cents. RHODES & CLARKE, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BARGAIN—73 ACRES on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 17 miles from Chicago, with good house, barn, fence, &c.; ¼ mile from depot at Willow Springs. The greater part of the land is from 60 to 100 feet high, commanding a splendid view, covered with fine forest trees. Will be sold at a great bargain if taken immediately. As an investment there is nothing to compare with it near the city. Will only remain in market for a few days. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of commerce.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE LOT ON South Park Boulevard, Oakwood Boulevard, and Egan and Vincennes-avs., just adjoining the South Side city limits; will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The attention of builders is especially called to this property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, THE "Original Plat." Do not buy in additions "at South Englewood." Easy terms. HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Room 4, Empire Block, 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—NEW HOUSE AT IRving Park, 9 rooms, lot 50x128, on boulevard. EVANS & DICKINSON, Room 28, Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE BEST LOTS IN ENGLEwood, near the depot and school, on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CAR shops; title perfect; very low. One-sixth cash, balance in four years. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—5½ ACRES INGS. E. ¼ OF 2, 38, 13; $7,000.
House and lot, 55 feet front, Chicago-st., Evanston; $8,500.
PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18, Major Block.

FOR SALE—TWO 10-ACRE BLOCKS, ADJOINING the Northwestern car shops, at a great bargain, by the owner. Address D 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40 AND 160 ACRES IN BLOCKS ON THE highest ridge in Washington Heights. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 3, 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE with large grounds; also several choice lots. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — NEAR BUDAN-ST., ON FORTY-ninth, choice lot at a bargain. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, 8 rooms; large lot; price $3,500; easy terms. Apply on the premises to E. J. CLINTON, or to WM. RANDOLPH & CO., 29 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—COTTAGE AT ENGLEwood, on Gunn-st. (Sixtieth-st.), 7 rooms, lot 50x125, nicely improved. Also cottage of 8 rooms, lot 50x125, on southwest corner of Ft. Wayne-av. and Rodney-st., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts. W. J. BARNEY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR TO RENT—NEW HOUSE and lot at Oak Park, 8 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. R. R.; terms easy. Apply to H. SCHROEDER, 140 North Union-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds, at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired; also, houses to rent. Inquire of the owner, at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor, or at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—I HAVE one elegant place, with one or more acres, at a great bargain. Also, a large new house, and one or more acres, at $3,500.
A nice place of 7 rooms, and 5 acres of land, at a great bargain, on monthly payments.
A good place of 8 rooms, and ¾ acre of land for $2,000; very easy terms.
A neat, small place for $1,500; easy terms. Call on the owner, at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES IN SEC. 15, 39, 13, AT A bargain. J. W. WAUGHOP, 481 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A NEAT GOTHIC dwelling, brick basement, 8 rooms, hard and soft water, and furnace; lot 142x152 feet, with fruit and shade trees; easy terms. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—5 ACRES AT Cornell, corner Seventy-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; the block is fenced and good house on same; will be sold at "rock bottom" price, on liberal terms. HULBURD & CO., 85 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A SPLENDID BARgain—100 feet two blocks from depot, $20 per foot; ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. HULBURD & CO., 85 East Harrison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSTON and Lake Forest, on the lake shore, in a beautiful park, with vigorous growth of large shade trees, gravel walks and drives.
$500, cottage, partially finished, $10 monthly until paid.
$1,200, cottage, side wing, two piazzas, bay window, inside blinds, $50 down, $20 monthly, including interest, until paid.
$1,500, cottage, same style; cash down, $50; monthly, $20; 2 years, $1,000 in 5 years.
$3,000, very stylish cottage, front and side piazza, bay window, hall, parlor, sitting, dining, and family-room; rear addition, with kitchen and wood-shed; same terms.
$3,000, 2-story frame, with rear addition, $50 down; $20 monthly.
$4,000, spacious brick, near W. W. Boyington's palatial residence. This residence will be rented at $50 a month, payable in board; has fine view of Lake, and can be filled with summer boarders.
$4,000, 2-story brick with 2-story brick addition, parlor, sitting, family, and dining-room, first floor; piazza and bay window, 5 chambers and 6 closets; any terms, no matter how favorable.
All above houses have desirable lots.
Houses built to suit, and sold on as favorable terms.
Houses are carefully and substantially built; one hour from Chicago; yearly commutation; 12 cents a ride. The terms on which I offer these houses will cost you only what you are now paying for rent; so you can decide between a ride of one hour to your own home on trains that carry a large number of the wealthiest merchants of Chicago past Highwood to their palatial residences in Lake Forest, or hang ¼ to ½ of an hour on rear of street-car to rented house in poor location, subjecting yourself to annoyance of frequent removals and ever advancing price of rents.
E. ASHLEY MEARS,
[Residence, Highwood; office, 148 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO.:
E. ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 24, 38, 13; $650.
N. W. corner Hardin's sub-Block 16; $25,000.
E. ½ of S. W. ¼ of 11, 38, 13; offer.
E. ½ of N. W. ¼ of 18, 38, 14; offer.
E. ½ of N. W. ½ of N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 9, 39, 13; $20,000; cheap.
N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ 20, 38, 14.
N. W. ¼ of 12, 39, 13.
S. E. ¼ of 30, 38, 13.
E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT WHEATON, MY CHOICE home near the college and depot; house 10 rooms; good cellars, wells, and cistern; large grounds 2¼ acres, 100 bearing fruit trees, small fruits, large evergreens, and shade trees. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY C. R. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st., 5 acres in Sec. 14, 37, 13, S. E. quarter, fenced.
5 acres at Cornell, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Seventy-fifth-st., with good house.
5 acres at Lawndale, on Twenty-second-st.
66x300 feet, Ogden-av., east of Douglas Park.
40 acres, Sec. 1, 37, 12, N. W. quarter.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 237 ACRES, near Elgin, Ill., or would exchange for paying city property. Address or call at Room 29, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE TRACTS OF COAL lands in the Wilmington coal field, by L. INGLEDEW, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE—ONE OF the best residences in the City of Madison, Wis.; fine large grounds, well covered with an abundance of fruit and shrubbery, overlooking the lake, good boat, boathouse, &c.; a very desirable place, and will be exchanged for city or suburban property. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND ACRE garden for some good business worth a few hundred dollars. Address S 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT DOWNER'S GROVE, 20 MILES from Chicago, farms, near village and depot; houses and lots, and building lots, by J. H. LYMAN, No. 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FARMING LANDS IN THE WEST half of the Town of Thornton. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 3, 152 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LOT ON BLUE ISLAND-AV., AT or near junction of Mitchell-st. Address, giving lowest terms, G 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY FRAME, OR NICE cottage-house, with modern improvements, worth $4,500 to $6,000, located north of Thirty-second-st. and east of State. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED — CENTRAL INSIDE PROPERTY, either business or residence, in exchange for good suburban lots and acres, close in, and very cheap. Address K 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE AT WASHINGTON Heights, in Sections 11, 14, 23, and 24. Address C 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS on the West Side, east of Union Park. Address T 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 or 5 ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping, on North Side; American family; rent $15 or $20 per month. Address T 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT COTTAGE IN good location for a small family; rent not to exceed $25 per month. Address B B, Continental Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR SMALL PRINTing office. Come down to hard-times prices and get your money. Address S 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE FROM 20 TO 30 first class tenants wanting cottages and dwellings in different divisions of the city. Property-owners wishing to secure first-class tenants between this and May 1, will consult their best interests by calling at the House Renting Agency of G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE, 8 OR 9 ROOMS, south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State, by a good paying tenant. Address for 3 days, stating terms and location, K, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES. I HAVE GREAT demand for houses, from good tenants. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 161 East Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY TIME IN MAY, AN unfurnished room, on West Side, for single gentleman. Address U 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, ON South Side. Address D 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED SLEEPing-room in some building or business block on the South Side; rent not to exceed $12 per month. Address C 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FOR FIRST-class tenants in all parts of the city. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, for school purposes, one or two stories, say about 4,000 square feet, in a building situated between Chicago-av. and Division-st., on or near Clark-st., to be occupied on the 1st of September next. Address Dyhrenfurth College, 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 7 OR 8 rooms, somewhere between Harrison, Adams, Halsted, and Morgan-sts.; the best of references given. Address C 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, a nice furnished front room on the South Side. With a widow lady preferred. Address D 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE IN THE South Division, 10 to 12 rooms, south of Fourteenth-st., rent $1,100 per year, by prompt paying tenant, possession May 1. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 12 TO 14-ROOM DWELLing with modern improvements, in a pleasant neighborhood, and near line of horse cars; will be taken on a lease if desired, and if the property is in good repair, satisfactory assurances will be given that it will be kept so; rent not over $1,200. Apply to or address Providence Tool Company, 68 Lake-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD IN THE COUNtry or city having 1 or 100 horses for sale will find this the golden opportunity, as the demand is lively, and horses of every description are wanted. Plenty of customers with the cash to buy at 251 and 253 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, 1 hack, and a car-load of mules and horses; car-load of horses to be sold to the highest bidder; good stabling for horses; money advanced on goods. O. BRIGGS, 421 State-st.

CELEBRATED STALLION ETHAN ALLEN, JR., will stand this season at 421 State-st.; the best stock-horse in the West for speed.

FOR SALE — TWO DRAFT HORSES; ONE weighs 1,600 pounds, and one 1,650 pounds; sound and kind. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—35 HORSES OF ALL GRADES, FROM a cheap work horse to a fine carriage team, at low prices. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND BUGGY, AND A lady's saddle pony; can be seen at Nos. 55 and 57 South Halsted-st. (livery stable).

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DELIVERY-WAGON, horse, and harness. Apply at 669 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT EXPRESS GROCERY, AND delivery wagon, best stock workmanship, and finest finish, at MARTIN'S, 435 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS; horse, kind, sound, and fat. Buggy patent wheels, nearly new; $400 cash, 535 State-st.

FOR SALE—FAST TROTTERS, PACERS, AND matched carriage horses at Omaha Stables. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—40 HORSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, 1,400 lbs weight, at Omaha Stable. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 and 169 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, PHAEtons, slide-seats, and buggies. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st., near Washington. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGIES, PHAETONS, CARRYalls, and open buggies. C. W. ABBOTT, 140 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED TROTTING stallion Heart of Oak; also some fine drivers. ACKERMAN, 53 Eldridge-court.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS; suitable for light express or delivery, cheap for cash and all in good order, at 746 West Lake-st. Inquire for three days.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 HORSES; ALSO, A BLOOD ed mare, with colt. No. 11 Alexander-st., near Twenty-third.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of State, has for sale new and second-hand buggies, open or top; business wagons with one or two seats, single and double harness; also a few good horses. Carriages and buggies of every description to-let, with or without horses.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BLACK ROADSTER, 6 years old, for a saddle-horse. Call any time in forenoons, at 188 South Canal-st. EDWARD SMITH.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HORSE AND wagon cheap for cash. Inquire between 1 and 4 to-day of C. R. OTIS, 73 East Adams-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—25 TO 150 FEET ON SOUTHSIDE OF Lake-st., half block east of Union Park, for a term of years. J. C. STARR, 58 West Randolph-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET, ON RIVER JUST south of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Boyle as a coal yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO LEASE—THE BEST COAL DOCK IN THE CITY; lot on Canal-st., near Adams, formerly occupied by Holbrook; dock 120 feet. Inquire at 242 East Madison-st. A. H. HOLDEN.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY, ON SOUTH branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 feet on the river, by 220 feet to C. & A. R. R. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO LEASE—A BUSINESS LOT ON CANAL-ST., FOR any time, at a bargain. Call on the owner at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT (940 FEET, may be leased in parcels). Railroad facilities. Immediate possession. Apply to S. SCHOENEMAN, corner of Archer-av. and Eolbet.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY DREW & NEWBURY, GENERAL Real Estate and Renting Agency, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block, No. 164 LaSalle-st.:
424 Wabash-av., $1,800.
120 Thirty-first-st., $900.
1039 Michigan-av., $1,300.
84 Forrest-av., $65.
209 Wabash-av., $1,200.
64 and 66 Vincennes-av., $1,600.
45 Thirty-second-st., $65.
43 Vernon-av., furnished or unfurnished, 14 rooms; good order.
356 Washington-av., $40.
507 Wentworth-av., $30.
21 Silver-st., $25.
114 North Paulina-st., $30.
Ashland-av., corner Hubbard-st., 3 houses, 7 rooms each, $30.
Also a large list of houses in all parts of the city.

TO RENT—4-STORY OCTAGON MARBLE-FRONTS, 1151 and 1153 Michigan-av.; $1,300.
1120 Michigan-av.; $1,600.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; $1,800.
Houses are new, elegantly built, and are perfect in all respects. The furniture can be had with 1153, if desired. The houses on Prairie-av. are very deep, and have bay windows in rear, fancy ceilings, frescoed hall, etc.; or will sell, $1,000 down, balance in five years, or will take good real estate in part. I built the houses when land and material were low, and can sell for less than they can be reproduced at present. The houses will bear inspection.
E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—30 WAHPANSEH-AV. (THIRTY-SEVenth-st.), 10 rooms, $65 per month.
28 Wahpanseh-av. (Thirty-seventh-st.), 10 rooms, $50 per month.
26 Wahpanseh-av. (Thirty-seventh-st.), 10 rooms, $50 per month.
24 Wahpanseh-av. (Thirty-seventh-st.), 10 rooms, $50 per month. Apply to S. B. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, NEAR THE LAKE, a 6-room cottage No. 61 East Kinzie-st. Apply to C. J. HAMBLETON, 124 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST., elegant 4-story marble house, 15 rooms, partly furnished; modern improvements; board for 4 wanted towards rent. S. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, AND FURNIture for sale at a great bargain; rent very cheap. Apply to 282 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, GOOD locality, modern improvements, immediate possession if desired. LEVI WING & CO., 18 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling 212 North State-st., near Chicago-av., with complete modern improvements; rent, $1,000. Apply on the premises after 10 a. m.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE, 4 FRAME HOUSES 9 rooms, marble mantel, gas and grate, on North Paulina-st., from May 1. Good neighborhood. $40 per month. Inquire at 109½ North Paulina-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 84 WALNUT-ST., NEAR Union Park, containing 9 rooms. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house on Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st., No. 651, by R. FOWLER, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house of 12 rooms and large attic, east front, with good brick barn, on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. Inquire of D. H. LINCOLN & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—FIRST-CLASS BRICK house corner Webster-av. and Dayton-st. Inquire of H. H. GAGE, corner Webster-av. and Tremont-st., or of SCOTT & GAGE, 221 South Halsted-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, HOUSE 99½ AND 101 Stewart-av., corner of Barber-st., 14 rooms; and barn in rear, room for 16 horses, hay, etc., key at No. 99. Will paint to suit. C. M'DONNELL, 171 East Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—NO. 796 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., large 2-story frame house, near horse and steam cars; water and gas; $65 per month. Inquire ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished; Wabash-av., south of Eighteenth-st.; 7 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water etc. Address Z 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE 669 WASHINGTON-ST. SECond and part of third floors; owner would board. Apply from 12 to 2.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, WITH FIVE ROOMS AND barn, No. 12 Gano-st., near Calumet-av., only $30 per month. BARKER WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST., RESIDENCE 687, with 8 rooms, water, and gas. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, 400 Van Buren-st., near Centre-av. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18, Major Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND BASEment marble-front house on Michigan-av., south of Sixteenth-st., completely furnished, 14 rooms; rent $2,500; not to be rented for boarding-house. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT — VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY house with brick basement No. 82 Twenty-sixth-st.; furnace and all modern improvements, 10 rooms; owner (young lady) wishes to board in the family retain 2 rooms. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 2 HUBBARD-COURT, IN very good repair; 10 or 11 rooms, with furnace and gas-fixtures complete; rent, $100 per month in advance; none need apply unless the very best references. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 376 Wabash-av., or OTTO MOOR, 7 Market-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 87 THIRD-AV., STORE and basement, with 8 rooms above; suitable for families. Room 5, southwest corner Monroe and Clark-sts., H. LOWY.

TO RENT—NO. 9, UNION PARK PLACE, $50; AND 122 Gurley-st.; both places have barns. YOUNG & RAWLEY, Room 3, No. 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 283 WEST LAKE-ST. FROM May 1; price $50 per month. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SEVEN ROOMS, GOOD barn, large lot, and everything in best order. Apply on premises, 214 Sampson-st., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of 8 rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen ... LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE WITH 6 ROOMS. Apply on premises, 466 West Erie-st., corner Erie-st. and Ashland-av. N. B. GRAY.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 19 South Desplaines-st., containing 8 rooms, or each floor separately, each containing 4 rooms and closets, with gas and water. Inquire at No. 124 West Randolph-st., Room No. 2.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, WEST WASHington-st. Also 3 houses near Horne and Van Buren-sts., $40 each. GEORGE D. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, NEAR the northeast corner of Van Buren and Throop-sts. Inquire at 190 Throop-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT 8-ROOM COTTAGE; EXTRA width 2 lots; gas and water, and barn handy to steam and horse cars; 856 Wentworth-av. Inquire at 258 State-st.

TO RENT—514 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED HOUSE with modern improvements. Apply at 171 Madison-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE—NO. 73 LINCOLN-st., near Washington-av.; 6 rooms; rent $30 per month. Inquire 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 607 WEST MONROE-ST., two stories and basement; small barn; $900. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, NO. 137 Walnut st., near Lincoln. For terms, inquire of CHAS. W. GRIGGS, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF TWELVE ROOMS, AND furniture for sale at a great bargain; rent cheap, and house full of good paying boarders. Apply at 282 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 477 HUBBARD-ST., with large garden, cheap; also, cottage 487 Hubbard-st. W. WALLER, No. 8, 330 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—HOUSE, NEATLY FURnished, near Twenty-second-st., cheap. Call at 25 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING OVER BRICK STORE, 931 West Lake-st.; 6 rooms, bath-room, and water-closet; $35 a month. Apply 191 South Paulina.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE OF ELEVEN rooms, No. 512 North Dearborn-st. A. T. BOREHERDT, 3 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—TWELVE-ROOM BOARDING-HOUSE in good locality, South Side, full of good-paying boarders. Furniture for sale at a bargain. Several other dwellings to rent. BRIGHAM & MOULTON, Room 13 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 738 MADISON-ST., CORNER Lincoln, has 8 rooms, with closets, pantry, and bathroom. All rooms lead into the hall; well arranged. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, BESIDES pantry, closets, summer-kitchen, and barn, near horse cars, 30 Seymour-st. Inquire of S. M. BOOTH, 28 Seymour-st., between Lake and Fulton.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD FRAME DWELLING houses with large, well improved garden, in town of Lake View, near Dummy Road. Apply to SCHRADER BROS., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—NO. 1222 PRAIRIE-AV.—13 ROOMS; modern improvements; also brick barn. Apply to G. L. HOODLESS, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—14-ROOM HOUSE ON Prairie-av., barn, garden, etc., for three years. F. C. VIERLING, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE, ONE HOUSE 7 ROOMS IN new 2-story and basement brick block, corner Adams-st. and Seeley-av., at $50 per month. F. M. GRAY, Room 8, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, CLOSETS AND pantry, very desirable location, in good order. Apply on premises, 175 Western-av., 3 blocks south of Madison.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE, MARBLE front, 15 rooms; modern improvements, and first-class barn, Wabash, near Twenty-fifth-st.; and similar house unfurnished. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—NO. 37 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—MARBLE front house, 12 rooms, bath, etc., handsomely finished, and very desirable; will be rented to May 1, 1874, or will sell. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1029 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO-STORY and basement brick house, 12 rooms; possession May 1. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS ON Calumet-av., at $50 per month if taken immediately; also a 2-story with brick basement and large lot, on same avenue, at $85 per month. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, marble mantle, in nice order, in brick block corner of Willard place and Randolph-st. L. H. ROBINSON, 30 Park-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, CONTAINing 10 or 11 rooms, No. 52 Warren-av., just west of Ashland-av., $80 per month. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, HALLS, closets, and pantries, $30; also 6 rooms, all large, in handsome 2-story house, $25, Napoleon or Twenty-eighth-st., between Hanover and Butler. Take Fort Wayne dummy to Twenty-sixth-st. J. C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, 3-STORY and basement house, No. 242 Lake-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.; accessible by Illinois Central Railroad and Cottage Grove-av. cars. H. McKEEF, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME, 445 WEST JACKSON-st., 8 rooms, gas, water, nice barn, large lot, repairs will be made, $50; also 1450 State-st., store and 5 rooms, together or separate; also nice cottage, 313 North Halsted-st., 6 rooms, $25; also 2 3-story and basement houses, nicely finished, fine neighborhood, on Irving-place, between Leavitt and Oakley and Adams and Monroe-sts., 2 at $30 each and 1 at $45. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES NOS. 115 AND 117 HOYNE-ST., 8 rooms each, gas and water in each. No. 281 Carroll-av., cottage. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE 181 NORTH Curtis-st., $50.
Two-story and basement, 373 West Randolph-st., $75.
Two-story brick, 13 Bryan-place, $800; paid in advance.
Two-story, 969 Fulton-st., $60.
E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO.,
Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, modern improvements, No. 153 Centre-av. Inquire at 145.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, 11 rooms; all improvements, splendid location, complete order, brick barn, near Union Park; would take board for portion of rent; immediate possession. 630 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE 989 MICHigan-av., 10 rooms, modern improvements; barn and garden. Inquire of WAHL BROTHERS, 136 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING 414 WEST MADISON-ST., will be repaired. W. WALLER, No. 8, 330 State-st.

TO RENT—FOUR SPLENDID HOUSES, CORNER of Robey and Hubbard-sts., over dry goods store. Rent, $30 and $35. Apply to E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—GOOD HOUSE WITH GAS, on corner lot, in a very handy location. Rent, $60 per month. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 54 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE HOUSE AND LOT AT Glencoe, near the lake shore, 18 miles from Chicago, 4 minutes' walk from depot; situation high and healthful; school, church; neighborhood and surroundings delightful; fare to Chicago by the year low; will sell cheap. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, corner Lake and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—IN WHEATON, CONVENIENT TO DEpot and college, good house, 10 rooms, large grounds and abundance of fruit. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—IN MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large, new, modern house, 11 rooms, 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot; hourly trains. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—AT MAYWOOD, 10 MILES FROM COURT-House, new, well built suburban cottage, 3 minutes' walk from depot, good sidewalks, has 8 rooms, 9 closets, bay windows, dormer windows, and piazza; good well and cistern; will be rented at reasonable rent. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE AT MAYWOOD, WITH large corner lot. E. B. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN WINNETKA—A GOOD HOUSE, ON Elm-st., two blocks from railroad station, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath-room, six sleeping apartments, range, furnace, etc. Rent, $50 per month. MISS E. J. LEONARD, Winnetka, Ill.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT, LARGE TWO-STORY brick house, 10 rooms, large lot, wilderness of fruit, 5 minutes' walk from depot in Waukegan, Ill.; $300. Apply to E. S. HUBBARD, Waukegan, or N. B. HYDE, 277 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—AT ELMHURST—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, near depot, with cellar, well, cistern, and lot of one acre, with plenty of fruit; $30 per month. Also for sale, for $1,500, on monthly payments, house of 6 rooms, with half acre of ground. Address G. BATES, Elmhurst.

TO RENT—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-ST., fine place at Maywood, $40 a month; also several houses at $30 and $35 a month.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED BRICK RESIdence at Highland Park. Address or call at Room 29 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, FOR THE SUMMER or a year, furnished house of ten rooms. Apply to Bright Side Co., 3 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ON MILWAUKEE-AV., one store on Kinzie-st; very desirable location for business. Also a cottage. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH OR without furnished bed-room, suitable for physician or dentist, or millinery. E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE, 20X60 FEET, CORner of Robey and Hubbard-sts. First-class situation for grocery, hardware, boots and shoes, or dry goods. Apply to E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND SECOND FLOOR, WITH a good cellar; 207 South Halsted-st.; also 3 rooms on second floor of 205 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—BARN, SUITABLE for carpenter shop, with 3 years' lease of ground, on State-st., near Fourteenth. Apply to P. O'NEELE & SON, 89 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT—NO. 517 South State-st. Apply to SCHRADER BROS., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—OFFICE 144 EAST MADISON, ROOM 19, $12 per month; furniture for sale, $40. Call before 12 o'clock.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORE AND BASEment No. 318 Wabash-av., near Congress-st. Cheap. J. P. WILLARD, 376 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 FIRST-CLASS STORES, RANDOLPH-st., near State.
409 West Madison-st., marble front dwelling, 14 rooms; low to good tenant.
House in desirable suburb; 1 acre of ground, fruit sufficient to pay the rent, $15 per month.
BIGSBY & MERRILL, 70 State-st.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—A WELL-lighted hall 26x75. A basement for storage 46x70. E. MARKS, 198 West Lake.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large hall, 320 by 75 feet, corner Canal and Jackson-sts., running to Clinton, over the wholesale markets; suitable for the storage of wool, etc., or light or heavy manufacturing. Apply on the premises of JOEL ELLIS, DAWSON & MILLAR.

TO RENT—ONE CORNER STORE, WITH COUNter; hotel; one boarding-house; opera hall. By the owner, N. S. GROW, 521 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—639 WEST LAKE-ST., STORE AND dwelling, $25 per month; fixtures for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 318 WEST Randolph-st.; $1,000. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL BUILDING ON THE CORNER of Fifth-av. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bath-rooms, water-closets, laundry, hot and cold water, etc., suitable for a hotel. Apply to owner on the premises, or DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS, WELL lighted, corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.; steam and hand elevators.
Also, 2d floor over 7, 9, and 11 Wabash-av.; also, basement under 7, 9, and 11 Wabash-av., low to good tenants. Apply to CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER. INQUIRE AT H. DISSTON & SONS, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—STORE 635 WEST MADISON-ST., TO A responsible party; now used for a shoe store. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN ALL LOCAtions, low, to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STORE AND DWELLing, No. 145 Blue Island-av.; size 24x42; good location; is now occupied as a boot and shoe store. Inquire at 359 Halsted-st., between Ewing and Forquer.

TO RENT — WITH STEAM ELEVATOR AND steam power, if wanted, second story and part of basement of 23 and 25 Randolph-st., 40x155 ft, by S. H. HARRIS, at Safe Factory, 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORES 339½ AND 341 WEST RANdolph-st.; 2-story house 339 West Randolph-st.; 2-story house 1 May-st.; 2 cottages, Ashley-st., near Robey. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—THE LARGE STORE ROOM NOW OCcupied by Carson, Pirie & Co.'s retail dry goods department, 329 West Madison-st., by D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 189 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR Halsted, 25x85. A 1 location. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE HALF OF STORE AND NICE light front office, with storage in loft and basement if desired. CHAPIN & MITCHELL, 33 South Water-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE WITH LARGE FIRE PROOF vault, at $25 per month. Apply on premises, Room 23, No. 163 Washington-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

TO RENT—4TH AND 5TH FLOORS, NICELY finished, of brown stone building 133 and 135 State-st. Tenants can have offices on third floor if desired. Apply to G. F. WORK & CO., 182 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENT 172 AND 174 Clark-st., north of Monroe-st., 43x82 feet. Will be divided and finished to suit occupants; 2d floor to rent. Apply to G. F. WORK & CO., 182 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND DESK ROOMS. APPLY Room 21, Republic Life Building, 159 LaSalle-st.; excellent business locality; elevator in building; moderate rent.

TO RENT—WILL LET ACCOMMODATIONS TO A loan agent or broker, in an elegant main floor Real Estate office: reasonable. Address for one week, T 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, AND FURNITURE, suitable for housekeeping, for sale. Apply at 191 West Lake-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—1 LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT room, with or without furnished bed-room, at 945 West Lake-st. E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, ON MAY 1, Wabash-av., near the Post-Office. Address K 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping. Inquire at 75 Honore-st., near Adams, or of McCANN, 12 and 14 South Lake-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE 983 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty ninth-st.; $20 per month, 6 rooms, pantry, closets, etc. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, up-stairs.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS IN THE NEW building at the northwest corner of Arnold and Twenty-ninth-sts. Apply at the building any day between 10 and 11 o'clock.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED PARLORS, WITH gas and bath. Also, to a single gentleman, one large furnished room, with gas and bath, at 638 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE—6 rooms with gas and water; rent $35 per month; and $500 worth of furniture for sale. Inquire 764 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD ROOMS AND LARGE PANtry for housekeeping, at 395 West Jackson-st., near Centre-av., to man and wife without children.

TO RENT—A NICE FRONT ROOM, FIRST FLOOR above basement, a corner brick building, suitable for office, sleeping-room, or any light business. Apply on premises, 101 East Harrison-st., to DR. JORDAN.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED SQUARE room, with closet, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate. 127 North Clark-st., up three flights.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—ON MORNING OF APRIL 24, A BAY mare pony, small, with brand on right hip. Any one giving information of where she may be found will be suitably rewarded. C. B. SMITH, Hyde Park.

TAKEN FROM IN FRONT OLD POST OFFICE, A chestnut sorrel horse, and yacht-top buggy painted black, brown lining. Finder will be rewarded by W. C. STRICKLER, 7 Market-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Room 3, 367 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, notion, and white goods jobbing-house—A first-class traveling salesman acquainted with the business, and having an established trade. Address, stating amount and location of trade, experience, etc., COX, SMITH & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK IN THE REtail and prescription drug business. Apply at 54 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the hat and cap and gents' furnishing-goods business thoroughly; no other need apply; best of references required. Inquire immediately at 164 Blue Island-av., corner Taylor-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK ABOUT 21 YEARS of age, correct habits, good penman; references required. Address K 89, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD SIGN PAINTER, BY C. A. ZANDER 188 North Clark-st.

WANTED—3 CARPENTERS, WITH YOUR TOOLS, before 9:30 a. m. J. S. HEWSON, 50 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH. ADdress CLOW REAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS CUStom boot hand; none but good workmen, and those inclined to keep sober, need apply. Address ENGEL & CO., Kendallville, Ind.

WANTED—TWENTY SHIP CARPENTERS. APply at 260 Water-st. MENOMINEE RIVER LUMBER COMPANY.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SCALE BUILDERS. Apply at 38 State-st. A. M. GILBERT & CO.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A BLACKSMITH TO weld boiler flues, at the Standard Iron Works, Front-st., near North Halsted-st. bridge. BUSCHICK & STAVERS.

WANTED—AN A 1 TINNER TO GO TO ESCANAba, Mich. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. to DANE, WESTLAKE & CO., at 228 Lake-st.

WANTED—5 STONE-MASONS FOR MONDAY morning. Apply to-day between 12 and 1 o'clock at 312 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer; steady work the year round. Address at once R. HINE & SONS, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—A CAKE BAKER. APPLY 891 STATE-st., south of Eighteenth. S. GOURLEY.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS BUSHELMAN, AT CROFT BROS., 157 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER, BY MALCOM FRAZIER, at Highland Park, Lake County, Ill.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS TINNERS TO go into the country. Apply at once to CRAGIN BROS. & CO., 143 and 145 Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BARBER FOR STEADY work, at 35 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TEN CARPENTERS FOR FINISHING, at store next south of First National Bank, corner State and Washington-sts. WARD, STEVENS & CO.

WANTED—TWO PAINTERS, AT THE CORNER of Green and Van Buren, to-morrow forenoon, at Mr. Sheriff's house. Inside work.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO DRIVE CARriage and work around the place; must have good references. Apply at 460 Calumet-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO CANVASS for the new improved Howe Sewing Machine in the city of Milwaukee and vicinity. This is a comparatively unworked territory, and agents can make large wages. Are offering unprecedented inducements for the right kind of men. Address C. CADY, City Agent, 113 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ACTIVE MEN TO sell a book needed by every one, particularly just now, and sells at sight. Apply to H. R. THOMPSON & CO., 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPET-LAYERS. E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 121 and 123 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, RELIABLE watchman; must bring references. Apply to GILES BROS. & CO., 266 and 268 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN READY FOR business to call on or address JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st., Room 3. Big inducements offered.

WANTED—3 GOOD FARM HANDS. PERMANent employment will be given. Apply 11 to 12 a. m. to-day. JAS. H. BIGGS, 190 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO BUILD FIRES; ALSO, A bell-boy, at Bishop-Court Hotel, 511 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE FOREMAN AND 30 GOOD IRISH laborers for Westville; highest wages paid and free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL, No. 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WITH $75 TO TAKE charge of an office; also a teamster, coachman, and porter at 32 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARPET-LAYER. APPLY to JOSEPH WEST, 299 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN TO SELL NONexplosive; costs $1 per dozen; sells for $3. A steady chance for good men to make $4 a day in city or country. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR A NEW road, not far from Chicago; wages at first $1.75 per day; board from $3 to $3.50 per week. Plenty of station work at liberal prices. Also 200 choppers and tie-makers for Indiana. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark, or 4 South Canal.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURANCE solicitors. Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, 66 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN PORTABLE ENGINE and strike for blacksmith. Inquire at WATSON & MORRILL'S, 195 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SIX THOROUGH CANVASSERS FOR Hewitt fluting and polishing iron; patented 1873; 3 irons in one; selling rapidly. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD MEN, 15 FOR STATION work; free transportation; also 15 farm hands, $1 per day and board. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 649 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, RELIABLE GIRL, 16 TO 18 years of age, to do light second work, and take care of children; good wages; references required. Apply at 735 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, FOR SMALL FAMIly. At 221 South Green-st.; call immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 131 SOUTH PEORIA-st. Good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages if competent. Apply at 421 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO ASSORT RAGS. GOOD wages; steady work. Inquire at 390 South Clark-st. H. A. WEINBERG.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR AMERICAN GIRL 13 or 14 years old, as nurse girl. Inquire at 104 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—AT THE WILLIAMS HOTEL, 59 AND 61 East Kinzie-st., two dining-room girls. Apply at the office.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, IRON, AND wash at No. 973 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD to take care of baby at 1102 Wabash-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby. Call this morning at 73 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; Swede, Norwegian, or Danish. Good references positively required. Inquire at 879 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 166 EGAN-AV., A GOOD GIRL for general housework. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED — AT 104 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., A colored woman to cook, wash, and iron in a family of five; will pay good wages. Apply at once.

WANTED — AT 104 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., A first-class American, English, German, or Scotch girl to cook, wash, and iron; good wages paid. Apply at once.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL FOR kitchen and general housework; good wages. Apply at 684 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT 546 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF St. John's-place, a woman to do general housework. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work for family 3 persons. Apply 1408 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a family of 4. Inquire 448 West Jackson.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO EVANSTON; must wash and iron well. Apply at 461 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work at 73 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 14 Peck-court. Call Saturday, 26th.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE AT 440 WEST WASHington-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. FIRST-CLASS REferences required. Apply at 654 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—WILL THE LADY from Pennsylvania, who has a little boy, and answered advertisement of C H at Anderson's Hotel for housekeeper on Wednesday, April 23, please call at No. 127 LaSalle-st., Room 4?

LOST.

LOST—IN RANDOLPH OR STATE-ST. CARS, gold cross, with pearl in centre, with five links of gold chain attached. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to M. D. WELLS & CO.

LOST—A PLAIN GOLD RING, WITH INSCRIPTION "Charlotte Harkaemper, June 15, 1856." A reward more than equal to the value of the treasure will be paid for it at the office of the J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO., 42 Adams-st.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK DOG WHICH WILL UNderstand her name, Flora. A reward will be given to any person returning the same at 40 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $12 AND two notes, one $250 and one $30. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the cigar store Nos. 23 and 25 West Kinzie-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—FROM TWENTY-SECOND-st. on Wabash-av. to Thirteenth-st., Thursday, April 25, gold watch and chain, with owner's name engraved (C. Mittman). Return to 68 East Thirteenth-st.

LOST—A REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR LEAVING a bundle of papers (which was lost on Thursday evening) in store 124 West Randolph-st.

LOST—BLACK MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, CONtaining valuable papers, among which are two notes made by David A. Gage, John A. Rice, endorsed and guaranteed by W. M. West, due in 90 days; one for $5,000 and one for $2,500. All persons are hereby notified not to buy said notes, as they will not be paid. Any person returning the pocket-book or papers will be well rewarded. B. F. DOWNING, 63 Washington-st.

LOST—ON THE 20TH APRIL, TWO COWS, ONE A large red and white cow, and the other a small red cow. The finder will be satisfactorily rewarded by addressing JAMES NOBLE, Harbine-st., Lime-kilns.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A WHITE SETTER SLUT, with light brown spots. Return to 113 North Canal-st., corner of Carroll.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL prescription store, by one having 10 years' experience. Best of references. Address Q 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK OF 8 years' experience, who speaks French. Address R. PEARCE, 1st West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANTS, BANKers, hotel-keepers and manufacturers, and all others whom it may concern: A man of unquestionable reputation, character and sober habits, desires a situation as bill collector, clerk, or would assist at books or any other position that may be entrusted to him. Is not afraid to work. Has had 10 years' experience in this city as clerk. The best of city references furnished. Is married, 30 years old, and is an Irishman. Address K 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER OF 7 years' experience with one firm; perfectly reliable and willing to work. Address K 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 20 YEARS of age is desirous of obtaining a situation in a store or office; is not afraid of work; speaks and writes English and German. Address K 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (GERman) that was active one year in a retail drug store, is looking for a situation. Address T 72, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, as miller; has had seven years' experience; willing to work; can figure and write well. Address K 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY HAVING SOME experience in the printing business, who wishes to learn the trade. Address THOMAS, 232 Warren-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN BY A young Scandinavian, who is used to taking care of horses. Is well acquainted with the city, and has good references. Address T 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (DANE) as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and acquainted in the city. Good city reference. Address K 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (DANE) as coachman in a private family; understands taking care of horses; is willing to work. Address K 68, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AT PRESent traveling in Western Illinois and Southern Iowa, with dry goods samples, will be open for an engagement about Aug. 1. He commands a first-class trade. None but first-class houses treated with. Address J R B, 137 Fourth-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR BY A young man. Reference first-class. Address K 81, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST from France, as pastry cook. Also for a young girl, in an American family, to take care of children. Call or apply at 589½ South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED second girl. Good references given. Apply at 61 Warren-av., until Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a respectable family. Please call for 2 days, 37 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FAMILY RELINQUISHing housekeeping, desire to find good places for two excellent girls, in private families. Apply to 1140 Wabash-av., before May 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO HAS a child 5 years old; no objection to the country. Address for three days K 90, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS seamstress in a private family or hotel; is willing to assist in the care of children or second work; can furnish machine. F 7, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel or private family by an American woman; have had several years' experience in both; best of references. Address 353 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OF SUperior qualifications and character wishes a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house; no objection to one or two children. Address T 51, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO learn to set type, book-binding, or tin smith. Address D 56 Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 156 East Washington-st.

A RARE CHANCE — A DRUG STORE, ESTABlished seven years, in a thriving town of 1,500 inhabitants, now doing a good business, for sale. Stock about $3,000. Sales, $8,000 per annum. Will sell or rent store building. Inquire of JOHN McKINNEY, Sturgeon Bay, Dorr Co., Wis.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED AND NEWLY FITTED-UP dining-room for sale, cheap. Inquire at 374 South State-st.

A GOOD BARBER-SHOP FOR SALE. FOR PARticulars inquire at 35 West Randolph-st.

A PROFITABLE PAYING FLOUR MILL AND machinery for sale; part payment taken in stock; sales guaranteed. Address F. T. FOSTER, Lock Box 16, Eaton, Ohio.

A BARBER'S OUTFIT, COMPLETE, FOR SALE, two nice chairs, &c., now in store, cost $175; will sell all, on easy terms, for $60. Call at Room 3, over Fidelity Bank.

BEST-PAYING CIGAR STAND FOR SALE; FINEST location, East Madison-st.; rent reasonable. Apply at DELIGHT'S, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, ALL THE FIXTURES of a grocery store. Call at 116 North Carpenter-st.

FOR SALE—A WOOLEN MILL; BUILDING 3½ stories, heavy frame, 56x75; engine 40-horse power; woolen machinery all of the best kind and in good order; capacity 1,500 yards per week; located on a stream of soft water just suited to woolen mill use, and in rich agricultural region where there is a large local demand. The property cost $25,000, but will be sold for $15,000 to close an assignment; terms easy. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

GOOD WILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES, AND lease of a first-class flour and feed business for sale, Cottage Grove and Egan-avs.; the best class of trade in the city, and a thriving, well paying business; satisfactory reasons given; cash wanted and immediate possession given. Inquire at store.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap; corner location; business established. Call at 263 Chicago-av.

I WISH TO ASSOCIATE WITH ME A PARTY who can command $5,000 to establish the manufactory and sale of one of the most practical and best selling articles ever brought before the public; $10,000 a year can be made, and security given for the investment. Call or address Room 14, new Briggs House.

ON ACCOUNT OF POOR HEALTH, I WILL SELL my DRUG STORE; also furniture, piano, &c.; give long lease of store and dwelling; or will exchange for house and lot or farm worth $4,000 to $8,000. To druggists, physicians, or one wishing a safe, profitable business, this is the best chance ever offered in this city. Terms easy. Address J. L. WEBSTER, 826 Cottage Grove-av.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my store-room, 28x80, two stories high, dwelling adjoining. Splendid cellar under the whole, with good warehouse, barn, and other outbuildings convenient. Have built up within the last fifteen years a large and prompt-paying trade; have the oldest and best business corner in town; surrounded by one of the best farming communities in the State; and to a live man, who means business, will offer a good bargain and on seasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

RESTAURANT AND LUNCH-ROOM FOR SALE, with room over head suitable for day boarders; cheap rent, good location. LORD & WALLER, 324 Wabash-av.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A LAMP, crockery, and oils, gasoline lamps, and chandeliers, with burners of all kinds, for sale. No. 97 Blue Island-av.

THE BEST BUSINESS CHANCE WEST OF NEW York, for sale, a splendid retail and jobbing millinery trade, long established in one of the best towns in the West; goods all new; no bad stock. The only object in selling out is to increase our business in a larger city. For full particulars address DALY, LOEB & CO., 144 and 146 Wabash-av., Chicago.

TO RENT—NATIONAL HOTEL, JOLIET, WHICH has been running successfully since 1853. It contains 60 rooms, and will be rented cheap to a responsible tenant. Can be had with or without the furniture. Apply to P. O'NEILL & SON, 89 Twenty-second-st.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH, THE Merchants' Dining Rooms, No. 53 West Madison-st. The Merchants' has three ladies' dining rooms attached, has been recently refitted throughout, and it has the best trade on the West Side. It is the finest chance for a party with small means to invest in a strictly cash business in Chicago. Apply on the premises. WHYLAND & FOSS.

WE HAVE GOOD OPENINGS FOR MEN WITH small capital, in legitimate business promising large returns. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patents wanted.

$125 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A cigar stand. 371 South State-st.

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN A business which will double the investment half a dozen times in the next twelve months; will bear the closest investigation; a genuine good thing. Address B 50, Tribune office.

$30,000—HALF INTEREST IN A LONG lease of a large improved property, paying on sub-leases over $20,000 per annum, for sale. Half required cash down; or will sell entire interest. References exchanged. Principals only need address, with real name, in confidence, U 21, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONY—WE LEAVE WEDNESDAY NEXT; ALL who want free houses, come at once and see us; extra inducements offered; we locate homesteads free to members. H. B. STEVENS, Sec., 157 Fifth-av., No. 14.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

D. J. GALLERY & CO., TEAMSTERS; FURNIture moved; good, careful men always on hand at 43 South Market-st.

GAZE'S TOURIST TICKETS FOR EUROPE and the East, by short sea-routes from England. Gaze's Hotel Coupons for Europe and the East. Tickets by the London & Northwestern Railway. Atlantic passages secured by any line of steamships. American office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

TWO THOUSAND GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, jewelry, etc., at half price to pay advances; 20 per cent discount allowed from factory price-lists on all American watches; weekly payments taken. Old gold, silver, and old watches taken in exchange or bought for cash. J. C. BARTLETT'S Loan Office, 102 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE GIRL BABY, 6 weeks old, to be adopted out in a good family. Address F 83, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—COPPER, 3,600 GALLONS, STILL, worm, goose, and column 40 inches diameter, in apartments. Also one 36-inch column and goose; all modern construction; equal to new, at half-price, 10 cents per lb. for either or all. Address H & O, 300 Greenwich-st., New York.

WASHINGTON.

Suspension of a Number of Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition.

A General Indian War Not Believed in by the Indian Bureau.

Miscellaneous News About the Capital.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAND-GRANT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Secretary of the Interior decided to-day in the case of the St. Paul & Sioux City and Winona & St. Peter Railroads, for the disputed title to a land-grant, in favor of the latter. This decision involves about 50,000 acres.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The Indian Bureau does not share in the apprehensions indulged in by the regular army, relating to the probability of a general Indian outbreak. It is stated that some of the more warlike tribes may cause trouble during the summer, but no more than has been usually experienced in this quarter.

In this connection, it is denied that Cochise is off his reservation, committing depredations. When last heard from, a short time ago, he was still on the reservation on which he was placed by Gen. Howard, and expressed his intention of remaining there.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

VIENNA COMMISSIONERS REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition have been suspended, and Legrand B. Cannon, Theodore Roosevelt, and Charles F. Spang, now in Vienna, and Jackson S. Schultz, William H. Aspinwall, Samuel G. Ward, William T. Blodgett, and James Renwick will act until the suspensions are removed or permanent Commissioners are appointed. The scientific and honorary Commissioners do not come under the operation of the suspension order.

An examination of the bond of Col. Van Buren, Commissioner to Vienna, shows that it is not signed by him, nor properly sealed, and the State Department will not honor his drafts till the mistakes made are rectified.

BONDS FOR THE SYNDICATE.

Levi P. Luckey, Private Secretary to the President; Wm. O. Avery, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Office, and Mr. Martin, of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, left this city to-night for New York, and will sail for Europe to-morrow in charge of bonds for the Syndicate.

FOR VIENNA.

Francis A. Stout, of New York, has been requested by the Department of State to take charge temporarily, until he leaves for Europe as one of the honorary Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, of the office in New York for the reception and forwarding of articles for the Exposition.

GREENBACKS.

Legal-tenders outstanding, $358,068,092.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 25.—Samuel S. Cobb, a retired merchant, of Kalamazoo, was appointed and confirmed Railroad Commissioner of Michigan. His brother is the Hon. Thomas S. Cobb, a Democratic representative in the present Legislature. Bills passed for the publication of the Territorial laws; establishing a Police Court at Grand Rapids; repealing the Dog-Tax law. Resolutions were adopted by both Houses encouraging the arrangements for the National Centennial Celebration. Two hundred dollars extra compensation was voted the State Librarian.

Charles D. R. Campbell, of Kalamazoo, addressed both Houses briefly, asking the members to contribute books to the State Prison Library. The House Committee on Supplies and Expenditures reported $1,978.61 as the miscellaneous expenses of the House for the session. Lieut.-Gov. Holt and Speaker Croswell delivered the parting addresses.

LANSING, Mich., April 25.—The House to-day non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill regulating freights on railroads, and the bill as it stands. The Joint Committee on the Land Office frauds reported that they had made some progress investigation, but did not deem it compatible with the public interest to reveal the particulars. Legislative business now closes, except so far as relates to signing and enrolling bills. Most of the members leave for home to-night or to-morrow, the final adjournment occurring on May 1.

Last night, the Senate confirmed the following appointments by the Governor:

Members of the State Board of Health.—The Hon. A. Hitchcock, Kalamazoo; Zenas E. Bliss, Isham, both for six years; Robert C. Kedzie, Ingham; Charles P. Brigham, Washtenaw, both for four years; Henry F. Lyster, Wayne; John G. Goodman, Saginaw, both for two years.

Fish Commissioners—George Clark, Wayne; George H. Jerome, Berrien.

Commissioners to Select a Site for the New Asylum for the Insane—E. H. Van Deusen, Kalamazoo; Amos Rathbun, Kent; George Hannahs, Van Buren.

Commissioners of Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions — Charles J. Walker, Wayne, eight years; William B. Williams, Allegan, six; Henry W. Lord, Oakland, four; Zebulon B. Buckway, Wayne, two years.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., April 25.—In the House to-day the Senate bill to provide for the suppression of fake and kerb banks was passed. The following bills were also passed: Senate bill to organize and regulate militia companies; Senate bill to authorize county treasurers to pay out money to township and city treasurers, and the treasurers of the Board of Education in advance of the time it is due them; House bill to amend Sec. 8 of Divorce act, so as to abolish one year's residence, so far as alimony cases are concerned; House bill to provide means whereby greater uniformity may be obtained in sentences of convicts; Senate bill to give County Commissioners power to change the township lines on petition of the citizens; House bill to authorize purchasers of unfinished railroads to complete the same.

In the Senate, nearly the whole day was occupied in discussing the General Appropriation bill. An amendment, striking out the $430,000 for the payment of the "Morgan raid claims," was agreed to. A motion to strike out $130,000 for the payment of damages done by the Union forces during the said raid was disagreed to. The bill was then referred to special committee, and the Senate refused to allow the bill to be reported back. The following bill passed: The House bill repealing two sections of the old Banking laws of Ohio relating to interest and usury.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, April 25.—Both Houses of the General Assembly adjourned sine die at 12 o'clock to-day, after a twenty-four hours' session, during which more business was transacted than during the four months it was in session.

Traveling Jeweler Robbed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25.—Budelle Johnson, traveling agent for Merrill, Fisch & Allen, manufacturing jewelers of New York, reports to the police here that his sample trunk had been robbed of $5,000 worth of cluster and solitaire diamonds, and $1,000 worth of gold chains. Johnson thinks the robbery was committed between Kansas City and St. Louis, by LeRoy Swift, whom he met on his travels, and who represented himself as the agent of Eldridge, Dunham & Co., New York.

Counterfeiter in Trouble.

PORTLAND, Me., April 25.—E. T. Cotton, arrested in this city three weeks ago for passing counterfeit money, and released on $5,000 bail, was to-day rearrested, his bondsmen having surrendered him. An indictment has been found against him.

Steamboat Arrival.

DETROIT, Mich., April 25.—The steamer Lake Breeze arrived at East Tawas this evening, having left Bay City at 10 o'clock this morning. She encountered considerable ice, but reports it quite rotten.

The Labor Question.

CINCINNATI, O., April 25.—The strike among the Crispins here has substantially ended. It is understood they had a stormy meeting last night and this morning. To-day a number of the strikers have made application to the shops they left for their situations. The manufacturers believe to-night there will be no further trouble.

The strikers at the gas-works waited in a body on the officers this morning, and asked for reinstatement. The Vice-President, to whom the matter was referred, declined to give any encouragement. Their places have been filled by others during their absence, and the supply of gas maintained.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Important Decision Concerning a Kentucky Railroad—Other News.

CINCINNATI, O., April 25.—Private dispatches from Frankfort, Ky., reached here at noon, stating that the Kentucky Court of Appeals had rendered a decision in the celebrated case of the Covington & Lexington Railway Company against the heirs and administrators of R. B. Bowler and others, who, since 1859, have held the road by virtue of a purchase at a sale decreed by the Fayette County Circuit Court to satisfy the Trustee of the second mortgage bonds. The decision of the Court is that the heirs of Bowler do not hold the road in their own right, but as trustees for the railway company, and that the Commissioners appointed by the proper courts shall adjust the claims between the Bowler heirs and the Company from the date of transfer, in 1859, to the date of the restoration of the road to the Covington & Lexington Company. The decision of the Court was unanimous.

The building of the road was commenced in 1850, under a State charter, with $1,380,000 stock subscription. Loans of bonds secured by double their amount in stock were obtained as follows: Cincinnati, O., and Bourbon County, Ky., each $100,000; Covington and Fayette County, Ky., each $200,000; Pendleton County, Ky., $50,000. These bonds were disposed of by the road. The bonds were issued as follows: First mortgage, $420,000; second mortgage, $1,000,000; third, $600,000; income bonds, nearly $600,000, making a total debt on this score of $3,200,000. From 1854 to 1857, the road secured a prosperous business, at the close of which period the Board suspended the payment of the interest on the above $800,000 securities. Early in 1858, the Directors appointed a committee to make overtures to the holders of the first and second mortgage bonds to consent to a postponement of the interest on these bonds for one year. In 1858, a committee of Directors reported by printed circular to the stockholders and bondholders that $800,000 were needed to make the road first-class. A few months later, James Winslow, Trustee, foreclosed one first mortgage bonds, and obtained a decree in the Fayette Court for a sale of the road. In October, 1858, it was sold to Bowler, then a Director of the Company, for $2,124,000. Bowler, at the time he bought, owned $1,137,000 of securities, none of them second mortgage bonds. An entirely new Board of Directors, excepting one man, was elected immediately after. The stock-holders held a meeting, and refused their sanction to the sale. The road was run by the purchasers until the war when the Government took possession of it. After the war, the suit, which has just been decided, was started by the Company in the Kenton Circuit Court. Failing there, it was taken to the Court of Appeals, eighteen months ago nearly. It was argued for the Company by the Hons. Henry Stanbery, Stanley Mathews, John F. Fisk, and others, and for the defendants, by M. O. Johnson, W. W. Benton, Harvey Myers, and G. R. McKee. The Hon. George H. Pendleton was present to represent the heirs, but did not argue. The arguments of the plaintiff's counsel were that Bowler, at the time of the purchase, occupying a position of trustee to the Company, whether acting in good or bad faith, could hold the road only in the capacity of a trustee to the Company.

The mandate, fixing the basis for a settlement of the accounts between the parties, will be prepared and filed in a few days.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, April 25.—Two surveys for the line of the Joliet & Valparaiso Railway have been completed. As soon as a choice of route shall have been made, work will be commenced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, April 25.—The surveyors of the route for the Chicago, Millington & Western Railway have extended their work to this city, and report a maximum grade of forty feet to the mile.

NEW YORK, April 25—The officers of the New York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad state that the corporation has been reorganized with a view to promoting the enterprise. The capital is to be increased to $5,000,000. An agent is now in Europe negotiating the sale of securities. The road will be a competing line with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad on the west shore of the Hudson River.

Rumors prevail that the Erie Investigating Committee will recommend to the Legislature prohibiting the formation of any closer relations between the Erie & Atlantic & Great Western Railroads. The Erie will not object, it is said, if the application of the bill is made general.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 25.—The Engineer Corps, under Maj. Gen. Meade, have completed the survey of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to York.

NEBRASKA.

Additional Victims of the Storm—Agricultural Reports Wanted—Episcopal Convention.

OMAHA, Neb., April 25.—The names of additional victims of the late storm are received almost daily. The body of Mr. Reff, 65 years of age, was found near Fremont, Neb. A German named Louis, living on Salt Creek, Saline County, was blown against a rock with such force as to cause his death.

The President and Secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture are constantly receiving orders for their last annual report, although the entire supply is exhausted. They have already received orders for upward of 10,000 copies of the starting-point, which now is gone. These orders come not only from all parts of America, but from various parts of Europe, showing the interest in Nebraska's agriculture to be even more than usual.

The North Platte Episcopal Convention met again yesterday, but transacted no business of importance. This evening a desconess will be admitted by Bishop Clarkson, at the Cathedral.

FIRES.

Almost Complete Destruction of Jochimsthal, Bohemia—Four Hundred and Fifty Houses Burned—Other Fires.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The manufacturing city of Joachimsthal, in the mountains of Bohemia, was destroyed by fire on the 21st of March. Out of 536 houses in the city, 450 were completely burned, and 500 persons were made houseless. A magnificent church, founded in the early days of the Reformation, was a prey to the flames, as were also valuable paintings by Lucas, Cranach, and Albert Durer.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The store of M. Baldwin, at Beardstown, Ky., was burned on Wednesday night. The loss is $20,000.

CAPTURED AT LAST.

The frame house, No. 157 South Clinton street, has long been known as the home of the professional thieves of Chicago. Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock a descent was made on the place by Officers Butler, Laughlin, and Branock, who believed that Paddy Murphy, the notorious thief, had rested there during the night. Subsequent events proved the supposition to be correct. Although the officers proceeded with great caution, the inmates got wind of their intentions and put out before the house was entered. The officers went in pursuit of them, and captured four, one of which number was Paddy Murphy, who was taken by Officer Laughlin at the corner of Madison and Clinton streets. He resisted the efforts of the officer, and made every effort to get away. This Paddy Murphy will be remembered as the rough who shot Officer Crotty, at the Twelfth Street Station, some months ago, and more recently as the person who took away Officer Bowden's revolver in a fight on Halsted street. He has successfully eluded the grasp of the police for a long time. But for a while his days of active villainy are over. He was yesterday morning examined before Justice Scully, and bound over in $1,000 bonds to the Criminal Court. The rest of the gang were let go, on paying a small fine, as nothing could be proved against them. The officers planned their work well, and executed it better.

CITY ITEMS.

Elmer P. Hawk, a boy aged 12 years, who resides at No. 138 West Madison street, was run over by the cars yesterday afternoon while returning from school. He died soon after. Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Armory police, ever on the lookout for gamblers, selected yesterday afternoon as a good hour to make raids. Gamblers have begun to fear raids, and to expect them only at night, hence a visit in the afternoon usually finds them at home, and not prepared to resist. George Hankins' house, No. 121, was pulled, and the proprietor, with seven inmates, captured. Their names are T. Hanson, Henry Hill, C. Featon, Louis Coleman, James Coon, John Arkert, and Louis Cavanaugh. A splendid set of tools were also taken. The house No. 173 Clark street was also entered, and three inmates captured. The raid was led by Patrolman H. Bartholcelw.

RELICS OF SABLE IMPERIALISM.

Princess Soulouque and Her Most Magnificent Rig—A Quarter-Million Dollars' Worth of Diamonds, Silks, and Sapphires on Horseback—An Imperial Supper — The Arabian Nights Eclipsed.

Port au Prince, Hayti (April 7), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

To have a Princess and the only daughter of an Emperor for a companion in a three-mile ride is a circumstance not of everyday occurrence in the travelling experience of a newspaper man. Princesses are common enough in Europe. They are scarce with us in the United States, except on the stage, and in the West Indies I doubt if there be any other now living except the imperial beauty I accompanied to town yesterday morning. Our Minister, Mr. Ebenezer Bassett, who, as you are aware, is not a blonde, but a brunette of the proscribed shade, has as lovely a place of residence outside the steaming city of Portau Prince as may be found in the tropics. Bassett is a splendid fellow, and deserves to live in a palace, which I am happy to say, he does. He stretches his legs of an evening, after his work is done, on the imported tiles once trod by the august pedal extremities of the Emperor Soulouque. In another palace, a few hundred yards above our Minister's residence, embowered in palms, almond, and mango trees, lives the relict of Soulouque, and there, likewise, resides his only daughter, the Princess Soulouque. Count von Bokkelyn, Maj. Burke, Chief Engineer Bushnell, of the Haytian Navy, and other guests of the Minister, had all gone to town, when the Princess rode down to the broad piazza where I was sitting engaged measuring with a telescope the character of a vessel distinctly visible sixty miles away on the pale silver rim of the horizon. The morning was lovely beyond description, and the whole air was thick with the perfumes of the jasmine. The picture in front of the house was all the heart could desire—a busy town below, a peaceful rippling sea beyond, tree-clad mountains, scattered clusters of royal palms and vivid patches of varying green, forming a mosaic in verdure over the spreading lawns surrounding the dwelling. It was while all this splendid tropical beauty was at its best, and the dewdrops still glistened on the rosebushes, that the vision burst upon me which I am about to describe. Mounted on a cream-colored Venezuelan horse seventeen hands high, with white mane and tail, was a lady about two shades removed from the complexion of anthracite coal. She was dressed as no other lady I ever saw before was ever dressed on horseback. Her rig was unique, novel, gorgeous. Her riding robe was sky-blue silk, and around her waist she wore a sash of gold that fluttered in a dazzling streamer behind her. Her hat was plumed with scarlet ostrich feathers. Her ample bosom heaved beneath a sapphire brooch as large as a saucer, and her ears sustained the weight of $80,000 of diamond brilliants. A necklace of diamonds contributed to the dazzling splendor of her apparel, and its value might be roughly estimated at about $100,000. Her gloves were yellow doeskin, worn with long gauntlets, such as the English Life-Guards wear. The handle of her riding-whip was studded with rubies and emeralds, and the bridle chain of her horse was of solid glittering silver. This was the dead Emperor's daughter, Princess Soulouque, once the bright particular star of the imperial palace and the beloved idol of Port au Prince. She was proceeding to the city, and so was I, and as we happened to be acquainted, we went together. I wanted to see the effect of all that gorgeous raiment and adornment on the broad plain of the Champ de Mars. She talked with much animation as we rode along through the odorous lanes, and pointed with her riding whip to the ruins of her father's palace. "And there you passed so many happy days," I sympathizingly observed. "Oh! yes," she responded, "happiest of my life; so nice a place. It was (with a sigh) *trop de bonheur*; but where's the use to regret?" and she laughed in a light, ringing, silvery tone that was music in itself. Soon we were on the soft, green carpet of the level Champ de Mars, and her noble steed leaped exultingly forward. Then he cavorted around for some time dancing a polka on his hind legs, after the fashion of the military-trained horses of the country. Finally, he made a break for town, with his quarter of a million of freight, and as he moved like a whirlwind the lovely Princess seemed like a brilliant meteor, wherein all the colors of the rainbow and all the gems of the ocean blended and shone. It had been some time before since the Princess visited the city, though living within a quarter of an hour's ride. Her appearance was recognized half a mile away, and all the people crowded to the doors and windows, work ceased along the street, the men removed their hats, and the women bowed in melting admiration. The entrance of the Princess created a profound impression, yet I could not help thinking if the same moving picture met the vulgar and irreverent gaze of the folks of some town or village in Indiana the profane remark would have been made: "By jingo, here comes a circus!" I left the Princess at the residence of a former lady of rank, relict of the Duc de Marmalade.

But I must hurry on to the event that wound up the day—the supper at the country palace. There were twenty guests and exactly twenty waiters—the latter dressed in scarlet claw-hammers, green silk vests, blue plush breeches, and yellow stockings. They were as black as the familiar ace of spades, and they must have used up a barrel of flour in powdering their wool. They sifted a good deal of this over the guests' shoulders during the supper. The tea-service was a present from the Emperor of China, and the water-pitcher from the Mikado of Japan. The walls of the room were hung with tapestry from the Gobelins; the floor was composed of porphyry tiles, and from the ceiling was suspended a golden censer that filled the room with the most delicious odors. The dinner-service was all gold, and the tablecloth was a present from the Grand Llama of Thibet. There were twenty-three courses, and the whole so elaborate and so utterly different in style from anything of the kind at home, as to defy intelligent description. Two hours were consumed at the dinner, and samples of the most precious wines of France moistened and illuminated the gastronomic part of the business. Singing birds filled the room, and a band of music wrestled with operatic airs on the balcony. I sat next to the Princess, but the ponderous flounces of her brocade dress kept me four feet from her elbow. I found her a lady of great common sense, of the most polished manners, highly educated, speaking six languages with fluency, and at home in music, painting, and sculpture. It was policy, not want of taste, that suggested the extraordinary rig of the morning. Minister Bassett was a guest and the life of the company. He was ably supported by Count Van Bokkelyn, whose genial stories about yellow fever and its playful caprices were duly appreciated. The Empress was on hand, dressed in rainbow satin. She proved a very interesting lady, and her accomplishments all the way up from the kitchen to the *salon* are too numerous to mention. Her son-in-law, the Marquis Lubin, a gentleman resembling that famous knight of the trowel, Mr. A. Garvey, but twice as large, presided, and made a very jolly host. Chief Engineer Bushnell, the only white man in the Haytian navy, and the only one who never gets seasick on a cruise, sang later in the evening some of Beranger's chansons. The Princess and the Count danced a minuet, and "Old Virginny" was given by the Empress and Major Burke, of Jamaica, with a vim that drew forth applause even from the musicians. The English Consul-General, Mr. St. John, declined to dance a hornpipe, so General Lorquet kept the fun up by executing a Highland fling. The evening wound up with a brilliant display of fireworks, a torchlight procession, and ice-cream. The income of the Princess is about a quarter of a million a-year, and the people say she deserves it all, for she knows how to spend it.

The people of Port au Prince are very polite and Frenchy, and, if one could forget the color, he might easily imagine himself in the Faubourg St. Denis, Paris. They are in very capricious ways, and it is no uncommon thing to see a man with a pair of patent-leather boots and a hiatus in the aft section of his pantaloons; but still they are a very interesting people.

Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The following is the cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	46,633
Same week last year	25,704
Total receipts to date	3,201,504
Same date last year	2,979,192
Exports for the week	68,229
Same week last year	36,315
Total exports to date	1,662,751
Same date last year	2,729,477
Stock at all United States ports	454,846
Same time last year	296,695
Stock at all interior towns	84,183
Same time last year	30,169
Stock at Liverpool	692,000
Same time last year	782,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	226,000
Same time last year	209,000

The Horse Disease.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The epizootic is spreading, and Chinamen are employed to carry sand bank burdens. Street-car travel is greatly interrupted. Half a dozen cases have proved fatal.

Mysterious Poisoning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLISLE, Ohio, April 25.—John Henry, his son John and daughter Katie, living near Germantown, this county, were poisoned on Wednesday evening last, it is supposed by the coffee they had drank. Being all prostrated, they were unable to procure immediate aid, and therefore suffered terribly till next morning, when a neighbor called, and a physician was summoned. Young Henry and sister are not expected to recover. It is believed the person who made the coffee placed poison in it. The contents of the pot have been sent to Cincinnati for analysis.

THE EUREKA TRAGEDY.

Why the Grand Jury Found no Indictment Against Mrs. Workman.

From the El Paso (Ill.) Journal.

The action of the Grand Jury in not finding a bill against Mrs. Workman is pretty severely commented upon. A juryman informs us that the evidence submitted to them was exceedingly unsatisfactory, and so far from fastening the guilt upon the suspected woman, seemed to clear her.

For example, it was proved that when she went out that evening she wore a black alpaca dress. Mrs. Hedges' clothes were torn in several places, showing that there must have been a violent struggle; but the dress of Mrs. Workman was not injured in the least. In regard to the bloody dress found in her house, that, when produced, proved to be an old dress-skirt which she used to wear over her other dress. There were stains upon it, but it was shown that four days previous to the murder, she had worn it while killing chickens.

When it was considered that she is a frail, delicate woman, and Mrs. Hedges was robust, active, and strong; that the weaker person showed no signs of the conflict, except a black eye, while the stronger one exhibited all the marks of a violent struggle,—the Grand Jury felt that an indictment would only subject the county to unnecessary expense, and result in nothing.

In addition, it was proven that an ill-looking fellow had been hanging around the place; that tracks were found leading from the spot where the fatal affray took place to the railroad; that the same fellow was seen the next day in Washington, and his appearance was so suspicious that word was sent to Eureka that he was there, and it was asked if he should not be arrested. The Coroner's Jury, with that magnificent imbecility which characterized all their proceedings, took no notice of this information. They were instituting an inquiry into the morals of Brother Workman, and had no time to be hunting outside evidence. The fellow left Washington, and that clue was forever lost. This is the only satisfactory explanation of the missing $130 which the murdered woman should have had in her pocket.

When the Grand Jury came to canvass the question of an indictment, only two out of the twenty-four were in favor of it, and they determined not to put the county to the expense of a trial for nothing. After they came to this conclusion, they adjourned, and went to the jail. Several members of the jury spoke to Mrs. Workman, but she made them no reply, and maintained the silence which she has kept from the beginning.

Bro. Workman was at the trial, and took copious notes. He remained two days after the Grand Jury had been discharged, and made copious extracts and copies of all the documents. He is stated to have said that, if there was any money to be made out of this thing, he was going to make it, and that, when he put what he knew with what the public already knew, he would have a very respectable book (in size he doubtless meant). It is his intention to publish a full history of the affair and canvass the country for it. We advise him to take for his title:

THE JEALOUS WIFE;

or,

VIRTUE IS ITS OWN REWARD.

Being a recital of the loves of the Rev. Thomas Workman, with Scriptural allusions by himself. Full calf. $1.50.

There was a rumor that the prosecution were about to have Mrs. Workman rearrested, but it lacks confirmation.

ADAMS ON SEWARD AND LINCOLN.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The production named at the heading of this article, emanating from the brain of our late envoy at Geneva, has just been submitted to the country through the press. To deny its being forcible in style and pure in diction is for any one question, which none will do, the ability of its author. Yet in the body of it, through it, as clearly manifest to the view as is a broad stream running through a desert, may be seen, aye, felt, a cold, carping, sneering spirit, which in no manner reflects the popular opinion on an important subject dealt with in this discourse. I mean the virulence by Mr. Adams to Abraham Lincoln and his invidious comparisons with Mr. Seward. This part of the oration, could well have been dispensed with, and it appears to be the outgrowth of a feeling implanted in the bosom of Adams at the time his friend Seward was defeated by the Chicago Convention of 1860, and which has rankled ever since. The sod now rests on both the graves of Lincoln and Seward, and as to which was the greater, as manifest during our late civil war, not as a scholar, but as a statesman, may for a moment be briefly discussed, in view of Mr. Adams' criticism. I can well understand the wondrous admiration of Mr. Seward. The subject and the orator were in many respects men of like ilk. Both were collegians, both by nature aristocrats; yet working for the good of the people, both standing aloof from the people, but with gloved hands moving the levers of public opinion. Lincoln, on the contrary, was one of the people—a part of the great living crowd, breathing the same air, shaking freely with all, shaking hands as readily with a backwoodsman from Missouri as with a banker from Wall street. And he was superior to Seward in the fact of this intimate knowledge of his countrymen. The student of mechanics may well understand the construction of a locomotive, and all the various details of its arrangement, but this knowledge is far inferior to that of the greasy, bescouted engineer, who daily takes his load of passengers or freight over the railway. It matters not whether Seward graduated with the highest honors of Columbia, and Lincoln in an Illinois log-cabin school-house. The question is, who was the man for the 4th of March, 1861, and who was the man during the war? Glance back at the history of those times. Look at Lincoln—from the moment he started from Springfield to Washington—what wisdom, what caution, what patriotism, what winning ways with the people! While speaking kindly to the South, how he conciliated and consolidated the North! On arriving at Washington, he sent for his old friend, but late political foe, Stephen A. Douglas. The tenor of the latter was like the great speech of the latter at Chicago, which wedded indissolubly the Democrat and Republican to one common purpose,—the preservation of the Union. "Think you Seward could have accomplished said purpose so well? Trace Lincoln through the war (a war which Seward said would be "a sixty-day affair," but which Lincoln, in his homely language, denominated a "big job."). How well he appeared to do the right thing at the right time, the key-note to his successful administration being found in keeping in accord with the patriotic desire of the whole people. The crushing of the Southern rebellion, he discovered, was not to be accomplished by a brilliant dash or a grand charge, but by cautious, steady approaches, by cutting off supplies, and by gradually undermining, weakening, and impoverishing the enemy. From 1861 to 1865 this was the policy of Lincoln, indorsed doubtless by his Cabinet, but it was emphatically his. As to who was the father of the foreign policy of the country during the war there can be but one opinion—it was Seward. The subject was perfectly familiar to the Secretary and not to the President, and the latter probably never questioned the action of the former in the administration of his important office. Let, then, our gratitude be felt ever to the memory of Seward for doing his work so well during the rebellion that we had but an indirect interference by any foreign Power. The unfortunate trouble, Mr. Editor, with Charles Francis Adams and many from the eastern section of the Union is that they fancy a residence in some sacred locality like Boston during approaching manhood, and where they may daily recite before Harvard or Columbia professors, for four years, will alone give a genuine diploma for wisdom, forgetting that among the forests of Indiana, and on the prairies of Illinois, are reared the truest types of our greatest men, accomplished, not as collegians—for their education is generally plain and practical—but as men gaining bodily and mental vigor, by attrition with nature and their fellowmen, with whom they mingle in every position in life. Such was the preparatory life of Abraham Lincoln. In conclusion, I most heartily denounce the implication that Lincoln was in any sense a mere adjunct of Seward, and regret that the ex-Minister should throw a seeming sneer at one, before whose stature of practical wisdom and unaffected greatness he might well bow low in the dust.

NEW YORK, Saturday, April 19, 1873. C. B.

Forty Millions of Dollars.

TRENTON, N. J., April 24.—The Brower branch of the heirs to a Holland estate worth $40,000,000 had a well-attended meeting to-day. J. B. Brower, of Minnesota, presided. Reports from the agents now in Holland and the lawyer gave the latter reason to hope that they would soon enter into possession of the great estate.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, April 25—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather
Breckinridge	29.90	40	N. E. gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.04	26	W. fresh.	Clear.
Cairo	30.12	45	E. gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	29.96	41	S. W. fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.07	40	W. fresh.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.98	30	W. brisk.	Thrtn'g
Cheyenne	29.62	28	N. light.	Fair.
Davenport	30.01	42	S. W. fresh.	Fair.
Denver	29.91	29	S. W. fresh.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.95	35	W. gentle.	Fair.
Duluth	29.81	27	N. W. gentle.	Fair.
Escanaba	.....	32	N. gentle.	Fair.
Fort Garry	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keokuk	30.08	45	S. W. fresh.	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.96	36	W. fresh.	Fair.
Marquette	29.98	30	N. W. gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.97	40	N. light.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.03	47	S. light.	Clear.
Pembina	29.96	22	W. gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.97	40	N. W. gentle.	Fair.
Toledo	29.91	39	S. W. fresh.	Clear.
Yankton	29.98	39	S. W. fresh.	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The barometer will probably continue to fall on Saturday throughout the Lake region, New York, and New England, with generally cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic States and southern portion of the Middle States and Ohio Valley, rising barometer, partly cloudy and clearing weather. For the Gulf States, diminishing northwesterly winds, veering to southeast in Texas with generally clear weather. For the Northwest, falling barometer, southeast and southwest winds, and rising temperature.

VIENNA, O., April 25.—A snow-storm equaling anything experienced during the past winter for its severity, prevailed here to-day, doing great damage to the fruit buds. Reports from all sections of the State state that the snow-storm is general.

The Secretary of War.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 25.—The Secretary of War and Gen. Sheridan and staff reached here to-day, after making a tour of the Rio Grande frontier for several hundred miles. They were received by the City Council, and are the guests of the city. The streets and houses are decorated with flags, and a general welcome is being extended to the distinguished visitors. They leave on Sunday for New Orleans by steamer, touching at Galveston for a few hours.

The President.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 25.—President Grant and party stopped in this city two hours this morning, on their trip to Colorado. A large concourse of citizens, with two bands, met the President at the depot. He visited the State University, the dam, which is being built across the Kansas River, and other points of interest and then resumed his journey.

Murderer Hanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—John J. Murphy was executed at Stockton to-day, for the murder of Patrick Murray, five years ago.

Ocean Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—The steamship Russia, from New York, has arrived.

MARRIAGES.

HENROTIN—PRUSSING—At the residence of the bride's parents, April 24, 1873, by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, Dr. Fernand Henrotin and Miss Emilie B. Prussing, only daughter of Charles G. E. Prussing, all of this city.

DRYK—STUYER—April 25, Mr. Wierd S. Dryk, of Grand Rapids, Mich., to Miss Annie D. Stuyer, of Chicago.

DEATHS.

CAVANNA—On Friday, April 25, at 7 a. m., of dysentery, Philip A., infant son of P. F. and Elizabeth Cavanna.

Funeral services at Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul on Sunday at 2 p. m.

MCCORMICK—At his mother's residence, No. 207 Twenty-sixth street, on April 25, at 4:30 p. m., Daniel McCormick, aged 25 years and 17 days.

HAWK—In this city, April 24, Elmer R., only son of G. F. and Margaret A. Hawk, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Funeral from No. 20 Campbell avenue to-day at 11 o'clock a. m., by cars to Rosehill Cemetery, at 1 p. m.

BOCLES—April 24, at his residence, 56 Liberty street, James Eccles, aged 37 years.

Funeral from his late residence to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a. m. All friends of the deceased are invited.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMERICANS

VISITING EUROPE

Will find at our house, in Paris, a salesroom with a choice selection of DIAMONDS, GEMS, FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS, &c., and at our Watch Manufactory, at Geneva, a stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, and JEWELRY.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square, New York.

In Geneva---10 Grand Quai.
In London---29 Argyll-st., Regent-st., W.
In Paris----Tiffany, Reed & Co., 57 Rue Chateaudun.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLACK TAIL DEER AND ANTELOPE, both bucks, very tame and great pets with children. J. J. FREDERAUF & CO., News Dealers, Box 667, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, AND GAS fixtures of a first-class dry goods store; cheap for cash; must be sold before May 1. Apply at 236 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE NEW BILLARD TABles and fixtures. 666 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, FENCES, TO BE REmoved, on South Ann-st.; cheap. Almost given away.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE WOODEN BUILDING Nos. 213 and 215 East Lake-st., for sale low. Contains a large amount of good dry lumber.

FOR SALE—SHOW CASE, COUNTER, AND Shelving. No. 233 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2 COUNTERS, NEARLY NEW, AND scale, cheap. Inquire 647 West Madison-st., to-day.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—UNTIL MAY 1, $6,000 WORTH OF buildings with lot, near Blue Island-av., that will rent for $1,800 per year; will take about half in acre property or lots, and balance cash payments. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT ON South Side, $3,500 cash, $500 each year, and balance in cheap lots. L. H. WHITNEY, Room 23, Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, some choice tracts of coal lands in the Wilmington coal field. L. ROLDEW, 187 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND ACRE, 20 MILES from Chicago, for small printing office, merchandise, furniture, or lots. Address R 23, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CASH AND GOOD UNENCUMbered Michigan real estate to trade for a paying boot and shoe business in some thriving town. W. W. FANT, St. Charles Hotel, 6 South Desplaines-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AN ORDER ON A FIRST-CLASS piano house; order calls for $235, to apply on purchase of $375 piano. Will sell for $160. Call at store 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, $220: ONE SEVEN-OCTAVE piano, manufactured by Marshall & Frazer, New York. Cost $540. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—ON INSTALLMENTS OR VERY CHEAP for cash, an elegant Decker & Co. Piano; cost $600; now made. Also other warranted pianos, and one is used only two months. Patented organs and melodeons, in Walnut and Rosewood cases. PURTT & Music Store, 77 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FOR 4 MONTHS, A GOOD ROSEWOOD piano. Rent to a careful family. Inquire at 1148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AVINE JURGENSEN watch, for watch, with cash, for a first-class piano of standard make. Call or address E.